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CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.
No. 13 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

210. 12, Clement Street, Richmond-Street, London, E.C.

■ Transactions of the Manchester Geological Society.

assistant in putting out fire, about 12 months ago. Having been sent for to one of their collieries, he found that a man had set fire to a large body of gas which was rushing off the side of the well. This had occurred seven or eight hours previously, and a great mass of black shale was burning fiercely. The underlooker had cut a road to the place and procured a fire-engine. After playing upon the fire until the flame was extinguished, nothing more remained for them to do. The gas passing over and through the red-hot shales appeared to cool the mass far more quickly than water could have done. The effect was almost magical.

Mr. AITKEN remarked that Mr. Atherton's apparatus was rather bulky and costly; and supposing its practical utility were established, it would hardly be necessary for the use of the old way to have been. The only way, perhaps, to meet this, would be by a number of colliery owners in one district subscribing and having one ready to be used in case of need; but, in that case, it would take considerable time and great expense.

Mr. ATHERTON briefly replied on the discussion, observing he was glad that the value of the principle contained in his suggestion was admitted; that the size of the cylinder and number of strokes might be moderated as circumstances dictated; that no apprehensions need be entertained as to a collapse of the underground workings, when the pressure was created, as the only way, perhaps, to meet this, would be by a number of colliery owners in one district subscribing and having one ready to be used in case of need; but, in that case, it would take considerable time and great expense.

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MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY M. HENRY, Patent Agent and Adviser, M. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

SIEMENS'S specification for smelting contains several features. According to his patent he produces cast-steel and iron directly from the ore by exposing it, in a more or less finely-divided state, to the surface action of intense heat, while regulated currents of rich hydrocarbons or carbonaceous gases percolate through the mass of ore in a transverse direction towards the heated surface, by which means the reduction and carbonisation of the ore are effected, and the melting surface of the mass is enveloped in an atmosphere of reducing gases or flame, so as to prevent the re-oxidation of the reduced metal. In order to effect the reduction of metallic ore into steel or iron under the influence of intense surface heat, he proposes to apply regulated streams of petroleum or other volatile mineral oils, either by themselves or in combination with forced currents of permanent carbonaceous gases traversing the mass of ore under operation. He renders the simultaneous reduction and fusion of iron ores continuous when effected by intense surface heat and regulated currents of reducing gases or vapours passing through them, and this object he effects by supplying the ore by gravity, so as to maintain the mass of ore upon the sides of the reducing chamber in proportion as it is converted and fused. He arranges the chamber in which the simultaneous reduction and fusion of the steel or iron are effected in such a manner that the ore descends through hoppers or shafts upon the sides of the chamber, so as to protect their walls or inclined surfaces from the furnace heat, and from the corrosive action of the slags or cinders of the metallic bath, by the interposition of the ore. By this arrangement the furnace is described, consisting of an oblong or polygonal fire-brick chamber, having a sloping roof, and a horizontal bar or grate at top, with feed openings provided with slides. The combustible gases or liquid petroleum may be introduced through apertures in the inclined slides or through inclined pipes, and there are in the end or upper surfaces apertures forming communications with the regenerators or heating apparatus for the passage of the intensely heated gases.

JONES, of the William-street Ironworks, Liverpool, has specified a patent for coal mining machinery, No. 2768. According to this he proposes to connect the cutting tools with a reciprocating bar in such manner that they will plane, cut, or pare away the coal or mineral, both in the travel outwards from and inward towards the machine. The reciprocating action of the bar may be obtained by the employment of compressed air or other fluid under pressure. By this arrangement he forms guide channels or grooves in the coal or mineral, so that the mass may be "broken down" quickly. He combines a bar or crank with the cutter bar for the purpose of transmitting the reciprocating motion to the bar in a small compass, and by durable and simple parts. He uses a shaft with a worm or helix and horizontal toothed wheel for transmitting motion to coal mining machines. He also constructs such machines so that the axis on which the upper frame and the parts it carries revolve over the lower frame forms also the axis of the crank shaft, from which motion is transmitted to operate a reciprocating bar. He uses double-flanged rails and carrying wheels to allow the machine to travel over a set of square rails. The war of 1866 exerted an unfavorable influence on industry, which was reflected by a fall in prices. The Luxembourg question also exerted a depressing influence, but since the peaceful solution of matters by the London Congress Industrials have regained confidence, and prices have again begun to advance. Last week's quotations in Rhénish Prussia were:—Coke-made iron, first quality, 4l. 10s. at the works; ditto, second quality, 4l. 2s. 6d.; ditto, third quality, 3l. 15s. per ton; iron for forging purposes, 9l. 12s. per ton; iron in bars, 8l. 8s. to 8l. 16s. per ton; steel rails, 11l. 13s. 6d. per ton; rails of English origin, 11l. 8s. per ton and rails of ordinary iron, 9l. 4s. 6d. per ton. Last week's market was a very limited one; the demand had considerably increased, and the forges are working with their full force. Several of the German railway companies have projected new lines, which they are in the point of commencing—for example, the Berg and Mark, the Rhénish, &c. The Rhénish Company is understood to contemplate the laying of rails 9½ in. high, instead of rails 9½ in. high; a considerable order has been given out with this object, and it is further understood that the Rhénish Company proposes to send specimens of the new rails to the Universal Exhibition at Paris.

No symptom of improvement has yet appeared on the French market. The Decazeville Mines and Foundries, which were recently offered for sale, did not find a purchaser; the reserve price was 400,000l. The Pontgibaud Mines and Foundries Company commenced trading, on Wednesday, a dividend of 12s. per share, on account of the exercise closing June 30, 1867. Meetings are announced as follows:—Deneuville Mines Company, June 6, at Paris; Pallières Mines and Ironworks Company, June 8, at Marseilles; Crivine (Italy) Mines Company, June 10, at Paris; Moselle Colliery Company, June 15, at Paris; Holzappel Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mines Company, June 15, at Paris; Lada, Villar, Santa-Barbara, and Turon Collieries Company, June 17, at Paris; Lada, Villar, Santa-Barbara, and Turon Collieries Company, June 22, at Paris; Huevia Copper Mines Company, June 27, at Paris; and Bank of Mines, July 15, at Paris.

The tone of the Belgian siderurgical market has not experienced much change; there is still a great absence of demand. The blast-furnaces have the most to complain of, as not only do they compete keenly among themselves for the few orders which appear on the market, but they have also to contend against the competition of English pig-iron, offered on terms to which Belgian makers cannot descend without loss. It is contended, however, that the English pig is of very inferior quality, as compared with Belgian, and that this difference will cause it to be rejected by founders, who must maintain a reputation which they owe, to a great extent, to the excellent quality of Belgian casting pig. Meanwhile, however, the prospect of an easily-realised profit keeps a market for English pig open in Belgium, and involves the Belgian blast-furnaces in more or less difficulties. At the rolling-mills Russian orders maintain an activity which contrasts with the general stagnation of affairs. The rolling-mills producing pig which have had no orders, are beginning to accumulate stock, and the rolling-mills are crated at 8l. 8s. per ton; boiler-plates at 9l. 4s. per ton, and "extra" plates, 12l. 8s. per ton. Pig made from scoria is quoted at 2l. 12s. per ton; ordinary refined pig at 3l. per ton; and pig for fine-grained iron, 3l. 8s. to 3l. 12s. per ton. Casting pig has advanced 3l. 14s. to 4l. 8s. per ton, according to numbers. There is not much change to note in the Belgian coal trade. The extraction is much reduced; prices have attained a point at which they are not likely to check activity in transactions, and the requirements of the trade are for the present without much importance. The miners are confidently anticipating a revival in affairs, but the cause being from the various basins are not numerous. A reduction in miners' wages has been attempted, but has made no great progress; it is in the Liège basin that this reduction has made itself the most sensibly felt. In the Charleroi basin some contracts have been concluded on terms showing important concessions; they refer, however, to inferior qualities. The dividend of the Belgian Collieries Company will be 1l. per share—half payable June 30, and the balance Nov. 30. Meetings are announced as follows:—Patience and Beaujone United Collieries Company, June 10, at Brussels; St. Pierre Colliery Company, June 21, at Carnières; and Burelle and Nord Colliery Company, June 25, at Brussels.

The Ruhr coal trade passed in 1866 through a troubled year. At the commencement of 1866 it was shown that there had been during 1865 a growing improvement in the production and the consumption, and also in the rentability of the various works; and opinions were expressed that it was more than probable that the industry of the Ruhr would continue to prosper and develop itself. The coal production of Prussia was estimated in 1864 at 15,547,745 tons, and in 1865 at 18,592,115 tons, showing an increase of 18.65 of 12.30 per cent. The value of the coal produced in Prussia was estimated at 27,000,355 thalers in 1864 and at 33,092,910 thalers in 1865, showing an increase of 22.15 of 20.20 per cent. The number of working miners

11 per cent. The annual production per each miner employed was, in 1864, 206½ tons, and in 1865, 208½ tons. So much for Prussia generally. Let us now turn to the Dortmund mining district, which comprises, besides the collieries of the Dortmund district, the collieries of the Ruhr district, and the collieries of the Westphalia district. The Dortmund district produced in 1864, 8,146,433 tons of coal; in 1865, 9,276,685 tons; and in 1866, 9,291,250 tons. The increase in the production in 1865, as compared with 1864, was 14 per cent., but the increase last year, as compared with 1865, was little more than ¼ per cent. The value of the coal produced in the Dortmund district in 1864 was estimated at 12,361,339 thalers; in 1865, at 15,535,251 thalers; and in 1866, at 16,050,433 thalers. The value in 1865 showed an increase of 26 per cent. upon 1864, and in 1866 it further increased nearly 4 per cent. upon 1865. The comparative number of working miners employed in 1864 was 41,739; in 1865, 46,328; and in 1866, 47,309. The annual production of coal per man in the Dortmund district in 1864 was nearly 195 tons; in 1865, rather more than 200½ tons; and in 1866, 196½ tons. The production of 1866 may be subdivided as follows:—First quarter, 2,547,015 tons; second quarter, 2,131,381 tons; third quarter, 2,106,492 tons; and fourth quarter 2,507,362 tons. It will be seen that the production of the Dortmund district amounted last year to 49 per cent. of the production of Prussia, and that about 62 per cent. of the miners working in the collieries of Prussia are employed in the Dortmund district. The production of coke in 1865 in the Dortmund district was 188,457 tons. The average yield of coke by the coal of the basin was 59.95 per cent. The deliveries of coal made from the Ruhr in 1865 were effected in the following proportions:—By railway, 77.85 per cent.; by carriages, 16.53 per cent.; and by the Ruhr, 5.62 per cent.

At Amsterdam, Drontheim copper has made 53 ffs.; English, 46½ ffs.; and Swedish, 50 ffs. At Havre, Chilean and Peruvian in bars has made 73½ ffs.; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 76½; United States (Baltimore), 80½, to 82½; Lake Superior, 84½, to 100½; Mexican and Plata in bars, 70½, to 72½; Russian, 88½, to 90½; old yellow copper, 82½, to 84½, red ditto, 70½, to 72½; bronze ditto, 70½, to 76½ per ton. At Marseilles, Tin (for consumption) has made 76½; Spanish, 74½; refined Chilean and Peruvian 82½; old red copper, 72½; red rolled copper for sheathing, 92½; and old yellow copper for ditto, 82½ per ton. At Paris, English in plates has realised 81½; Lake Superior, 89½, 4s.; Chilean, 74½, 10s.; and Corocoro mineral, 80½ per ton. At Rotterdam the quotation for Banca tin has realised 53 ffs. per cwt., and at Billon 52 ffs. At Panama, Banca tin has realised 97½. Banca tin at English, 92½, per ton. At Havre, Banca has made 84½ ffs.; Detroit, 92½; and Peruvian, 74½, to 84½ per ton. The quotation for Stobberg lead at Rotterdam has been 11½ ffs., and German has realised similar terms. At Paris, Spanish saumons have made 40½ ffs.; French, 20½; and English, 20½, 4s. per ton. At Havre, Spanish lead has realised 19½, 12s. to 19½, 16s., and lead from other sources 19½, 12s. per ton. At Marseilles lead in saumons, first fusion, has realised 184, 12s., while lead in shot for consumption has made 20½, and rolled and in pipes 21½ per ton. At Paris, lead in shot has made 22½, 16s.; lead in other forms, including, 22½, and rolled, Vieille-Montagne zinc, 28½ per ton. At Havre the quotation for zinc has been 22½, to 22½, 8s. per ton.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

OTEA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,

Mr. PHILLIP WRIGHT in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors stated they "believed it was unnecessary to remind you of the repeated advices from Capt. Higgins over a period of more than a year, fixing dates when the works would be completed, the machinery be set to work, and considerable and regular shipments of ore be made." The report stated that the mine was not yet ready for shipment, and that the directors were not able to give any definite answer to your directors, as no doubt they have to the shareholders. The quantity of ore actually received is computed at 24 tons, which is now at Swansea, being prepared for early sale. Another parcel is on the way home, and a third small shipment was about to follow. The quality is believed to be considerably higher than was expected. Mr. Allom, the general agent of the company, anticipating the feeling of disappointment, and seeing the confusion which existed at the mine, employed Captain W. Rowe to make an examination, and has recently forwarded his report to your directors. Captain Rowe is a practical miner, who has been many years in the colony, as well as being personally acquainted with this mine, and is now managing an important mining property under the Provincial Government of Auckland. This report can be read at the office by any shareholder who wishes to do so, and your directors will here only call your attention to the main points. Captain Rowe reports that the machinery appears to be of the best description, and is in excellent working order; that the work has been well done, and the engine, stone-breaker, and crusher are all that can be desired. He also says that the watercourse from the creek to the mine is well kept, and will be sufficient for all purposes throughout all seasons of the year. The advices received for some time past have shown that Captain Higgins was unable to deal with difficulties that had arisen in dressing the ore, and to this was to be attributed the delay in making the large returns. Captain Rowe condemns the plan of dressing operations at present pursued, and points out what ought to be done. He believes that "the present machinery may be made effective for the purposes intended—to dress the ores cheaply and well; and the remarks that his report contains, will be found to be well founded, and will be found to be well founded. While this point of view has been the cause of much vexation and disappointment to everyone interested in the company, it is satisfactory to find that the value of the property itself fully warrants the trouble and outlay of developing it. Capt. Rowe states:—"The slopes both north and south are looking well, I have never seen them look better; and although I have always thought both Capt. Holman and Higgins have over-estimated the profits that might be made, yet I always have believed, and do now most firmly believe, that the Otea Copper Mine is a most valuable property, and will yield a large return for the outlay made. This point of view has been the cause of much vexation and disappointment to everyone interested in the company, it is satisfactory to find that the value of the property itself fully warrants the trouble and outlay of developing it. Capt. Rowe states:—"The slopes both north and south are looking well, I have never seen them look better; and although I have always thought both Capt. Holman and Higgins have over-estimated the profits that might be made, yet I always have believed, and do now most firmly believe, that the Otea Copper Mine is a most valuable property, and will yield a large return for the outlay made. 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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Jas. Phillips, June 5: The slope in the back of the 115 ft. level is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The three slopes in the back of the 103 produce 4, 3, and 2 tons of ore per fathom. The slope in the back of the 47 yields 2 tons of ore per fathom. North Lode: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 62 ft. level east. Preparations are made for the sinking of a winze in this level, which will be commenced immediately. We are driving by the side of the lode east and west in the 75 ft. level. We are taking down the lode standing in the side of the western level; it is about 2 feet wide, good saving work. We are hauling the work from the 90 ft. level, and hope to resume driving next week.

BEDFORD.—H. R. Harvey, June 5: The swallow in the shaft has turned a little, and is now in the centre of the shaft; it has opened very much, now about 1 foot wide; this will favour the sinking very much. Jones's pitch is looking very kindly; the men are now working on the St. Vincent vein, in the back of the 77 yard level. Edwards's pitch is producing 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The ore for sale will be about 3½ tons. I anticipate that the next sale will be much larger.

BLACK CRAIG.—J. Smith, June 6: We have commenced to sink Harriet's shaft below the 54 for bearings and cistern; after this work is done I will put a pair of men to stop the back of said level, which will pay well for lead and blende ore, and will resume driving the said level. The lode in the 54, east of No. 1 cross-cut, is producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. The 54, west of No. 2 cross-cut, on the branches, is producing 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. We have driven the 54, on the black stone, about 5 fms. 3 ft. west of No. 2 cross-cut, and have commenced cross-cutting north this morning. The slopes are producing about 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. We have about 10 tons of blende dressed.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, June 6: Main Lode: The lode in the back of the 12 ft. level is now from 7 to 8 ft. wide, and easy for working, but the tin is of low produce. The lode in the slope in the back of the 24 ft. level is about 5 ft. wide, carrying tin throughout, all saving stamps work. South Lode: The lode in the 12 ft. level, west of cross-cut, is about 2½ ft. wide, and spotted with copper, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the slope in the back of this level is about the same size, and producing both tin and copper—saving work for the former.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, June 4: Settings for June: The slope under the 52 to 10 men, at 60s. per fm.; the lode is worth 3½ tons of ore per cubic fathom. The slope west of the winze, in the back of the 52, to four men, at 55s. per fm.; the lode is worth 18 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The slope east of ditto to four men, at 50s. per fm.; the lode is worth 12 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The drawing, landing, and tramping the stuff, to be delivered to the dressing-floors, to six men, for four months, at 11½d. per team. The ground in the new shaft is a little improved, and better progress is being made in sinking. Surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

BRYN GWIOL.—S. Harper, June 6: The lode in the 102, east of engine-shaft, is still 3 feet wide, composed of a very nice spar, blende, and ore, all saving work, and looking very promising. The lode in the bottom of this level has improved in value since my last report, now worth 2 tons per fathom, and looking promising for further improvement, but we have at this point met with an increase of water. The lode in the same level (the 102), going west from the winze, still continues its former course up to the present point, although the last taking down was very good. I consider the present breast or end has fallen off a little; it is now worth from 2½ to 3 tons per fathom; we shall commence the taking down of the lode again in a day or two, and the same character of ore, and large range by the side of the lode. I have a strong opinion that the lode will be very good; the results of this I will advise you in due course. The lode in the 90, driving west from No. 1 winze, has improved, now worth 1½ ton per fathom, and looking very promising for a further improvement. The lode in the bottom of the same level, east of said winze (No. 1), is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the back, east of the same winze, working on tribute, is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm.; ground very spare for progress, but having now good ventilation the men can get on much better than formerly. The lode in the 75, west of engine-shaft, and in the same level, is now worth 1½ ton per fathom, and for the last few days. The men have ceased to work, having refused the price offered; they are also feeling a little timid respecting the water that is coming out from there, but I hope to remedy this in a few days. The lode in the 90 fathom level, driving east from No. 3 winze, is 2 feet wide, and is at present producing saving work. We are making fair progress with the sinking of Bramwell's shaft below the 66 fm. level; at present the shaft is in whole ground, but I hope about the end of the present month to have it down in the old workings, by which we shall make greater progress towards the 75 fathom level. We are also clearing and repairing the 66 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, in order to extend on that level, with the expectation of meeting the runs of lead taken from the above levels, which have proved so productive. Two or three of our pitches have fallen off a little in produce in the past month, others continue to yield their usual quantities of lead. I estimate our raising of lead for the month of May to be 40 to 45 tons.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Richard Pryor, William White, June 5: We set the following bargains on Saturday last:—The 100 to drive east of engine-shaft by two men, at 70s. per fm.; the lode is large, and producing stones of lead. The rise in back of the 90 east, by two men and one boy, at 41s. per fm.; the lode is worth 81 per fm. The slopes east and west of rise, by four men, at 21s. 5s. per fm.; the lode is worth 51 per fm. The 70 to drive west of shaft, by two men and two boys, at 31s. per fm.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; these men will be engaged for some little time in proving the lode over the side. We have already broken from this place about 1 ton of good yellow copper ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, June 4: The 90 west is much the same as last week, the upper part of the ore unproductive, and towards the bottom the lode is worth 51 per fathom. No alteration in the 80 west. The rise above the 54 is not quite so wet, the ground being much the same. The new shaft progresses favourably.

CARDIGANSHIRE LEAD.—E. Pearce, June 6: Glan Rhedol Mine.—Setting Report: The 40 cross-cut, north of the engine-shaft, to drive by six men, to cut through the lode at 71 per fm.; lode producing stones of lead ore and blende. The 40 cross-cut, south of shaft, by six men, at 51s. 10s. per fm.; ground favourable for progress. The 30 west of shaft, by four men, at 51s. per fm.; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The 30 east shaft, by two men, at 61s. per fm.; the lode is producing saving work for lead ore and blende, and daily improving. The winze, to sink below the 30, by six men, at 131s. per fm.; lode worth 1½ of lead ore per fm. The rise in back of the 20 fm. level, on the south lode, by four men, at 51s. per fm.; lode worth 4 tons of blende per fm. We have four men employed in cutting ground at the 30 fm. level, preparing for laying down tram-road to the west end. All the filling and landing, for one month, by two men, at 16s. per 100 skips. We have sampled to-day 40 tons of blende. **CHIVERTON.**—J. Juleff, J. Bortase, June 5: Cookney's engine-shaft is sunk 4 ft. below the 110, in a lode worth for the length of the shaft (14 ft.) 351s. per fathom. In the 110, driving west of Cookney's shaft, the lode is large, and worth 151s. per fm. The 110 is driving east of Cookney's shaft; the lode is worth 201s. per fm. The winze sinking below the 88, west of Murray's shaft, is suspended, in consequence of the water being too powerful for sinking; the lode in the bottom is worth 351s. per fm. In the rise above the 100, west of Cookney's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. In the 78, east of Murray's shaft, the lode is large, and composed of soft spar, muncie, and stones of lead. The pitches continue to yield their usual quantities of silver-lead.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—J. Juleff, W. Bennetts, June 5: At the engine-shaft the men are cutting a pit at the 65 fm. level. In the 65 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, muncie, and good stones of lead—a very kindly lode. In the 50, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, composed of flookan and spar. The winze sinking below the 50, east of cross-cut, is 15 ft. wide, and producing stones of lead. The 50, west of cross-cut, is worth 151s. per fathom. The slopes continue to look well.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Davis, June 5: Settings for June: No. 2 slope, in the back of the 50, to four men, at 70s. per fm.; lode worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm. No. 3 slope ditto to six men, at 75s. per fm.; lode worth 30 cwt. of ore per fm. The slope in the back of the 50 to four men, at 70s. per fm.; lode worth 20 cwt. of ore per fm. The winze under the 40 to four men, at 71s. per fm.; lode worth 20 cwt. of ore per fm. There are eight men working in the 62—four driving east and four driving west. The lode in the 62 is worth 30 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 62, in either end is worth 30 cwt. of ore per fm.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, June 4: We hauled yesterday from the lode in the shaft about 20 sacks of good stamping work for tin. We are also preparing to sink a winze about 12 fms. east of the shaft on the same lode. We have cleared about 20 fms. in the adit on the south lode, and so far it is from 13 in. to 2 ft. wide, showing good stones of tin in places.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, A. Cundy, June 5: The 142 is driven west of Walker's shaft 2½ fms.; the ground in the end is more favourable for progress. In the 130, west of the same shaft, we are driving in a channel of ground better than the lode. In cutting out the lode in the 130 fm. level, west of No. 1 cross-cut, the lode continues fully 15 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, capel, iron, and tin, worth for the latter 181s. per fm. for that width. In the slope in the back of the same level, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 12 ft. wide, worth for the width of the lode 201s. per fm. The slope in bottom of the 117 west is without change; the lode is fully 9 ft. wide, worth 161s. per fm. The 117 is driven west of Walker's shaft 36 fms.; this end now being under the 100, which is driven back from the Charlesworth United Mines, we intend putting up a rise from the 117 with all possible speed, to communicate with that shaft, which will then enable us to take away a quantity of tin at a trifling expense, and also prove the value of the lode in that part of the mine.

CWM ERWIN.—June 4: The lode in the slope in bottom of the 101 is 3 ft. wide, worth ¼ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise over the back of the 10 is 4 ft. wide, poor. We have two slopes working over the back of the 10, producing on an average 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the deep adit level, east of the boundary, is 2 ft. wide, composed of killas, decomposed quartz, and cubes of blende—a very kindly lode. The cross-cut which is being driven north in the said level, about 150 fm. east of the drawing-shaft, has intersected a branch of the main lode, that will turn out 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The extent of this eastward cannot be much, as it will shortly reach the cross-course; but how far it will hold back west remains to be proved. The two slopes in back of the deep adit will yield on an average 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in Taylor's drift, east of the boundary, is small and poor. We are not yet got out from the influence of the cross-course. The lode in the western level is worth ¼ ton of ore per fathom. We have 18 men employed in the various slopes over the back of this level, in which the lode will yield on an average ¾ to 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Williams's level, east of the boundary, is small and unproductive. The lode in the slopes over the back of this level is turning out well, and will yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We sampled 60 tons of ore on Tuesday last, and shall be prepared to sample 70 tons again on the 25th inst.

DEVON WHEEL FRANCES.—W. H. Hosking, June 6: I have just been underground, and am quite pleased with the appearance of Blancheford's lode; though at present it is producing very little ore, yet it is carrying a regular course, and is well defined, with a good flookan, much muncie. It is letting out a large quantity of water, and we are also driving in a channel of ground better than I ever before saw at the mine. I have given instructions for pushing the end on vigorously, as at any moment we may expect a course of copper ore. The grey and black copper ore (about 1 ton) at surface is of good quality, worth, I consider, at least 71s. per ton.

DEVON WHEEL LOPES.—J. Richards, June 5: In the 60 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, I do not consider we have the main part of the lode, and the men will be put to drive northward on the course of the slide for proof of same. In the slopes in the bottom of the 35 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is of very large size, the north part of which it carries a leader of blende, muncie, and occasionally good spots of copper ore—a very promising looking lode. We have commenced to clear out the mouth of the deep adit level, which we find full of rubbish. As this level will come in under the trial shaft about 50 fms. deep, it is a point that should be pushed on with all speed.

DOLLETTTWE MINE.—Charles Williams, June 1: This property is situated in the very heart of the mineral basin of Cardiganshire, being about six miles from East Darren, and to the west about five miles from the old Welsh Potosi Mines, and to the south of them. These mines have been so often described in reports on the different mining grants that it would seem almost a waste of words to repeat what has been so often related, but in this case it would be impossible fairly to describe the property without having recourse to the surrounding mines. The new East Darren, which is giving a profit of about 4000l. a year, was formerly the Old Cwmymlog Mine, which in the time of Sir Hugh Middleton yielded annually 25,000l. profit, and supplied him with funds to commence his operations with the New River, which has since yielded an ample fortune for many, as well as having supplied hundreds of thousands with pure water daily. To the south of Cwmymlog are the old mines of Cwm Erfin, Bronfloyd, Goginan, Old Darren, &c.; and still further south some miles is the famous Lisburne Mine, Cwmystwith, &c., now the most productive mines in this county. The Welsh Potosi is said to have been by far the richest mine ever worked in Cardiganshire, and should have yielded immense profits, the ore having been found in solid courses varying from 1 to 7 or 8 ft. thick. Some miles further north are the Dyflide Mines, now making large profits, so that I may truly say you are in the centre of the best mines that this county has produced. The Dollettwe Mine was formerly worked from the surface downwards, the ore, no doubt, showing itself in the rock at the top, and from this mode of proceeding it was very evident a large quantity of copper and silver-lead was obtained. They then commenced an adit or day level, which gave them a base, and which was broken down to be made merchantable by bucking-hammers a wide, weighing from 5 to 7 lbs. The adit level above alluded to has been driven a considerable distance into the hill; I should say nearly 100 fms., but in this distance the lode has been missed in several places, and short cross-cuts under where the lode has been found productive at surface would undoubtedly lay open some valuable deposits of rich metal, that might be taken away at a cheap rate, and leave handsome profits. The only machinery that would be required for some years would be a water-wheel 30 ft. high with 4 ft. breast, and a crusher which could be erected at a cost of about 3000l. The lead lode vein runs a few degrees south of east, and varies in width from 2 to 6 ft. The copper vein runs in a slanting direction to the lead vein, and in mining phraseology is termed a caunter lode, and is 14 ft. wide; they are both embedded in most congenial strata for the production of metallic ores, such as copper, zinc, and silver-lead. The workings I would advise carrying on would be to continue the day level into the hill eastward, where you may fairly anticipate good results: to cross-cut the lode under where ore is known to exist at surface; to lay open ground as far as possible on the copper lode, to open out the engine-shaft, and the day level, and work the copper ground between the 20 and the adit; this part of the mine would yield a profit at once. The copper ore is found in regular courses, and nearly pure. The expenses of dressing will not be heavy. You have the Kinclletwe for the northern boundary, a stream capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of water both in winter and summer. The walls for the crusher have been most substantially built, also the pit for the wheel. The royalty is moderate, 1-14th part of the produce, the carriage cheap, a most extensive grant, and a property, taken altogether, which cannot fail to be a very profitable one. I have a strong opinion that the lode will be very good; the results of this I will advise you in due course. The lode in the 10, east of the western shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, and turning out some good work for tin. The lode in the end driving east is about 2 ft. wide—saving work. We are now preparing whits for burning-house; I hope to commence burning in the coming week.

EAST CHIVERTON.—J. Grose, J. Nancarrow, June 1: To-day we have set Bartlett's shaft to sink by nine men, at 171s. per fm., 2 fms., takers to pay all costs of water charge and landing the same is now down from surface 20 ft. below the 94. We are already too busy to inform you the ground now in the bottom of the shaft appears to be more favourable for sinking, and as congenial as can be desired for silver-lead ore. The water during the past week has not increased much, and we intend to push the sinking till brought up for water, but we hope to be able to continue sinking until the flat-rods are ready to be connected with the engine. The masons are making good progress in building both stands, and no time is being lost in completing all necessary surface work.

EAST DARREN.—June 4: Taylor's Shaft: In the 118 east the lode is unproductive. In the 104 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 92 is 6 ft. wide, producing fully 2 tons of lead ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for dressing, and promises improvement. In the 92, west of boundary, the lode is ¼ yard wide, and producing a little lead ore. In the 80 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing small branches of ore throughout, but not to value. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 1 yard wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 68 east is 4 ft. wide, and producing a little copper and silver-lead ore. The tribute pitches are yielding their usual quantity of ore.

EAST NEPTUNE.—P. Floyd, June 4: Hosking's shaft is sunk 6 feet below the 15 fm. level; the ground is favourable, and quite congenial for copper. We have not cut through the lode at the 15 cross-cut as yet, but are daily expecting to do so; we have cut into it about 12 feet; it is still producing stones of rich grey ore, and, from present appearances, I have every reason to say we are on the top of a large deposit of copper ore.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. Nancarrow, William White, June 1: At our usual survey to-day the following results were obtained:—The 94 to drive east, by four men, at 71s. per fathom; the lode is improving in size. The 94 to drive west, by four men, at 61s. per fathom; the lode has improved, worth 61s. per fathom. The 84 to drive south, on the cross lode, by four men, at 41s. per fathom; the lode is worth 41s. per fathom. The winze to sink on Carbona, below the 70, by six men, at 141s. per fathom; the lode is yielding good titastuff. The rise above the 70, by two men, at 31s. 5s. per fathom. The 50 to drive east, by two men, at 61s. 10s. per fathom; the end is opening tribute ground. We have also set 11 pitches, to 34 men, at an average tribute of 10s. 7d. per fathom. We sold last Thursday 4 tons 6 cwt. 1 lb. 15 lb. tin, which realised 2241s.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—C. Glasdon, June 6: In King's shaft, sinking below the 95, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. In the 95, east of King's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 41s. per fathom. In the 95, west of King's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and the ground very much softer for driving. In the 85, west of King's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 51s. per fathom. All the slopes are much the same as stated in my last report.

EAST ST. JUST.—W. Bennetts, June 5: The lode in the 15, north of shaft, is still more promising than last week, and the ground more favourable for driving. We have met with a kindly branch of blende mixed with lead in the new shaft, which, from its position and dip, will fall into the main lode just where the shaft will intersect the lode. I hope to send a fuller report next week.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, R. P. Goldsworthy, R. Wearne, June 5: The following is a copy of our settings on Saturday last, with remarks thereon:—Eastern Mine: Plot to cut at Phillips's engine-shaft in the 30 by six men, contract 121s.; the lode is large, and producing stones of lead. The 30 to drive south from Phillips's on the guide, by two men, at 21s. 7s. 6d. per fathom; lode worth 21s. 10s. per fathom. We expect to intersect Angel's lode in 3 fathoms. Western Mine: Savell's engine-shaft to sink below the 76 by six men and two boys, at 101s. per fathom; the lode is worth 251s. per fathom. The shaft is now just down to the 90. Wheel Bosand lode has intersected Savell's, and has produced this important change, as will be seen by the price for sinking the shaft. The ground is very favourable. Should this improvement be permanent it will enable us to increase our returns considerably. The 76 to drive west by two men and one boy, at 101s. per fathom; the lode is worth 251s. per fathom. The rise above the 76 to communicate with the winze from the 62 by two men and one boy, contract 71s. 10s.; the slope in back of the 62 west by two men, at 37s. 6d. per fathom; worth 41s. per fathom.—Buck Lode: The 62 to drive east by two men, at 51s. per fathom and 5s. in 11; the lode is worth 251s. per fathom.—Owl Lode: The 40 to drive north from Reddipper shaft by two men and one boy, at 31s. 10s. and 5s. in 11 tribute; the lode is worth 41s. per fathom. The 20 to drive north from West Buck shaft by two men, at 51s. 10s. per fathom and 5s. in 11; this end is opening tribute ground; we shall soon get to a run of good ore. The 20 to drive south from Savell's, by two men, at 21s. 10d. per fathom; this end is poor at present, but an improvement is expected speedily. The 10 to drive north from West Buck shaft by two men and one boy, at 51s. 5s. and 5s. in 11. The lode is worth 71s. per fathom. The 10 to drive north from same shaft, on the branch, by two men, at 51s. 5s. per fathom and 5s. in 11; this end is producing a little tin, and is promising for further improvement. The adit to drive north from same shaft by two men and one boy, at 51s. 10s. and 5s. in 11; the lode is worth 51s. 10s. per fathom.—North Lode: The 40 to drive east by three men, at 111s. per fathom and 13s. 4d. in 11; this end is opening tribute ground. The 20 to drive east by two men, at 51s. 10s. and 13s. 4d. in 11; the lode is worth 41s. per fathom.—Reddipper Lode: The 20 to drive east by two men and one boy, at 51s. per fathom and 10s. in 11; this end is opening tribute ground. The 20 to open for the main road on Wheel Owl by three men, at 7s. 6d. per fathom.—Tribute: We have set 46 pitches to 105 men, varying from 7s. to 14s. in 11 tribute.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 5: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 95 fm. level, is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, &c., in which we find occasionally small pieces of ore; this lode bears a great resemblance to that in the 95 and 85 west, just preceding the ore. The lode in the 95, east of the shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of tin; this lode is not underlying so fast as it did, and we have, therefore, a better opinion of it. The lode in the 95 west is at present small, it being squeezed by a piece of hard ground. Two slopes above this level are worth 1½ and 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 75, east of the shaft, is about 10 inches wide, with yellow ore and muncie, mixed with spar, and letting out pretty much water.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Goldsworthy, June 5: The mine is looking very well, and we are already much tin now at the surface. The ground is very good, and the lode is much tin now at the surface. The ground is very good, and the lode is much tin now at the surface.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, June 3: Homersham's Shaft: In the 150 cross-cut, driving north, the ground is somewhat harder; in consequence the progress is not quite so favourable for the present. In Ed's cross-cut, driving north in the 140, on the north lode, the capel part has been cut into in the bottom of the end 4 ft., which is composed of capel, iron, muncie, elvan, and spotted with grey sulphure of copper ore. In the level over the 120 we had from 4 to 5 ft. of capel, &c., before reaching the most productive part of the lode. In the 140 east the lode is producing a better appearance, and is worth fully 90 per fm. for copper ore. In the 120 cross-cut north (Davies's) the ground is easier for progress. In the winze sinking below the 120 we shall commence taking down the ore part of the lode to-day; when last taken down it was worth 151s. per fm. No other change to notice.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, June 4: The lode in the 140 east presents a better appearance to-day, and is worth fully 121s. per fm. In the 140 cross-cut (Ed's), driving north, the capel part of the lode, so far as cut into, contains more elvan, which I am of opinion will form the main part of the lode; if so, no doubt a protective lode will be the result. The taking down of the lode in the winze in bottom of the 120 will be completed by to-morrow, when you shall be advised of the result.

John Goldsworthy, June 5: Homersham's Shaft: In Maynard's cross-cut, in the 150, driving north, the stratum is mixed with branches of spar, which

renders the progress at present not so satisfactory as hitherto. In Ed's cross-cut, driving north, the capel part of the lode has been cut into 10 ft. of capel, quartz, muncie, elvan, and spots of grey sulphure of copper ore; the lode, good results will be realised on reaching the main part, which is in the above is of great width. In the 140 east the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, white iron, prian, and muncie, and worth 121s. per fathom for copper ore. In Davy's cross-cut, driving north in the 130, the ground has been improved for the better, and fair progress is being made. In Doldge's winze, sinking below the 130, the lode is taken down, which is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, muncie, and stones of copper ore, in the present bottom not to value, which appears to be only a temporary change, the upper part being worth 151s. per fm. in the back of the 145 north, on the east lode, is up 6 fathoms, and yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 130, the said rise, is down 7½ fathoms, and we expect to communicate in a few days the lode here will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The cross-cut in the north, from the east to the west lode, is communicated, and now nearly effected. The 130, north end, on the west lode, is only yielding occasional stones of lead ore. The two slopes in the back of this level are yielding respectively ¾ ton and ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 115 north, on the west lode, is productive of lead to value, and the same remark will apply to the 100 north, on the same lode. The slope in the back of the 115 is yielding ¼ ton per fathom, and the three slopes in the back of the 100 are also yielding ¼ ton per fathom, on an average. The slope in the back of the 40, in the north part of the mine, is yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no other change in the network bargain. The tribute department, on the whole, has improved, and some of our tributers are, therefore, earning high wages.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, June 5: There is no remark as to any change in the slope in the bottom of the 21 west. The slope in back of the 11 east is still producing a kindly looking capel as I have ever seen in the mine; judging from its appearance, we are not far from a lode. The pitch in bottom of the 11 east holds out a promising appearance. The branch of ore in the adit, west of shaft, is in lead ground, worth 81s. per fm.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, June 1: The 70 fm. level, cross-cut, driving north towards the lode, is being pushed on with all possible vigour, and our progress satisfactory. The lode in the 60 west is exceedingly large, and of the same character as last reported on. The lode in the 60 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 50, west of Moor's winze, is worth 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 east is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. Our progress in cross-cutting through the capels of the lode from the 50 east is very satisfactory, and our prospects of meeting with a good course of ore are exceedingly cheering. We sampled yesterday (computed) 120 tons of copper ore, fm. level since last report. The driving of the 210 and the 200 fm. level, which has been suspended for some time past, the men having been engaged in taking down about 200 fms. of new tramway, and cutting a lode in the 200 fm. level, this work is now completed, and the driving will shortly be resumed. The 200 still opening out rich ore ground, worth 801s. per fathom, and we have recently commenced two new slopes in the sole of this level, each worth 801s. 601s. per fathom; and since we have completed the lode and west of Moor's winze, we have great facilities for stopping this ground. We are raising in the roof of the 180 to communicate with the sump coming down from the 160, but, as we are not far from a lode, the pitch is very hard and slow for progress, still, we hope to hole it in another fortnight. Both the 165 and the 160, looking to open out rich ore ground, the lode in the former being worth 901s. and in the latter 601s. per fathom. The two next levels above the 155 (the 145 and the 130) said of the 200 and the 210. When those levels are brought up, I think we may fairly calculate upon having 80 or 90 fms. in height of rich ore ground below us, varying in value from 301s. to 901s. per fathom.—South Ground: Our new washings-floors for copper not being complete, and the copper standard being low, we are not pushing the copper ground, having at present but two men working on it, but if the standard should improve we can at any time put on a force to raise 150 or 200 tons per month.—Dumbells: The lode in the 70, driving north from the south sump towards Dumbells shaft, is improving, now worth 801s. per fathom. Dumbell's new shaft has been completed to the 125 fm. level, and the driving commenced both north and south from it; the lode in the south end is worth 901s. per fathom, and in the north end 601s. per fathom. There has been a further falling off in the value of the lode in the 110 end goldstone, but as it maintains its usual size, strength, and promising appearance, we leave the falling off is only temporary; the end at present is worth 501s. per fm. The 85 fm. level south has been suspended for a fortnight past, in order to facilitate the stopping of the roof of the level, but the driving will be resumed as soon as the level is cleared of stuff. The lode in the 70 end, going south is looking well, worth 1001s. per fathom. There has been a falling off in value in some of the slopes and pitches, whilst others have improved, but, on the whole, I do not see much alteration worthy of notice since my last report.

GREAT MONA.—John Trewin, June 1: The lode in the engine-shaft has increased in size, being about 2½ feet wide, well defined, and is more compact, and composed of a very kindly-looking quartz, with blende, sulphur, and a little lead ore; it is altogether of a very promising character. The ground is also becoming much more mineralised. The pitwork and the other machinery is in perfect working order, and everything going on very well.

GREAT NORTH DUMBLE.—Wm. Rich, C. Bawden, June 5: The 84, west of Sleggan's shaft, is worth 151s. per fathom; looking at the ore sunk till below the 70, and its dip, we expect an improvement in driving west. The 84 is worth 121s. per fathom. The end east of No. 2 winze is worth 151s. per fathom. The bottom of this winze is worth 301s. per fathom, but is suspended till a communication is opened with Sleggan's shaft. The No. 3 winze is worth 201s. per fathom. Two slopes in the back of this level are worth 151s. and 121s. per fathom. The 70, a poor, but speedy for driving. The lode in King's shaft seems to be improving. There is nothing new in the 60, west of Sleggan's shaft, a winze in the back of this level is worth 191s. per fathom. The 60, west of Sleggan's, is yielding good stones of ore. The 60 east is worth 61s. per fathom. The slope in the back of this level is worth 81s. per fathom. Butler's shaft, sinking below the 60, has improved, now worth 121s. per fathom. We have broken good stones of tin in the bottom of Vivian's engine-shaft; the lode has a more promising appearance than formerly. We are urging on the fixing of steam-whims as fast as possible, and have the heavy portions of the engine in the house.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 5: The engine-shaft is now down 7 fms., and 5 ft. below the 84; the lode is increasing in size, and is 1 ft. wide, with a heavy feed of water, and containing a small quantity of lead ore and blende. The 84 fm. level north is without change. In the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth about ¼ ton of lead per fm. The slopes in the roof of this level are worth about 1 ton of lead per fm. The winze sinking below the 70 is worth from ¼ to ¾ ton of ore per fm., and the slopes in the roof from 15 cwt. to 1 ton per fm. The slopes in the roof of the 60 south are still worth about 1 ton of lead per fathom.

GREAT RETAILACK.—R. Odgers, J. Harris, June 5: At No. 1 shaft the men have finished the eastern pit, and they are now engaged fixing the standing-lift, which they will finish before Saturday; the ground is of much the character as for some time past, it being very favourable indeed for lead.—No. 1 Lode: The men are getting on very well with the sinking of this shaft, where there is a highly-promising lode, which is 18 inches wide, and worth fully ¼ ton of good silver-lead per fathom. The lode in the 10 south is from 1 ft. to 1½ in. wide, of friable quartz and a little lead, but not at present to value, although the men are daily expecting to meet with an improvement. The lode in the 10, north of the engine-shaft, is from 1 ft. to 1½ in. wide, composed of the same friable quartz, with stones of lead, as we meet with to the south of the shaft; therefore we have a favourable opinion of meeting with lead here also. Last week we put a pair of men, at 15s. per fathom, to sink a winze below the 10 south, 10 fathoms from the shaft, and a little to the north of the east and west lode, which we are glad to inform you is producing good work for silver-lead; it makes in bunches, and thereby laying open ground for stopping; this we think strongly indicates a speedy improvement in the 10 south. We are giving very well with the dressing, and we hope to sample a good pile of lead on Tuesday next.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, June 3: We repaired the boiler, and set it to work on Saturday last, and the water did not rise so high as we expected. Everything now is working well, and the water at this time is 4 fms. below the 100 fm. level.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—T. George, N. T. Miners, June 6: Carmel's Hosken's shaft is sunk 2½ fathoms below the 140; the lode in bottom of the shaft is 7 feet wide, but at the present time disordered by our influence of a cross-course. The 140 is driven west and north, and within 6 fathoms of being under the valuable tin

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, June 6: At Douglas's shaft the lode in the 40 yard level cross-cut contains more spar, and a little water issues from the 40 yard level cross-cut, and indicates a change in the nature of the rock. The ground in the big cross-cut indicates a change in the nature of the rock. The ground in the big cross-cut indicates a change in the nature of the rock. The ground in the big cross-cut indicates a change in the nature of the rock.

NEW CROW HILL.—Capt. Trelease, June 4: The 70 east is driving by the side of the lode, and the little branch we have had in the end is turning off to the lode, still producing nice prills of lead ore. The rise in back of the lode has not discovered any change in the lode; it still continues to produce good stones of ore, but not enough to value. The ore, No. 1, is still a fine good stone of ore, but not enough to value. The ore, No. 1, is still a fine good stone of ore, but not enough to value.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, June 3: In the 20 west we are driving by the side of the lode, and intend cutting into it in the latter part of the month. When it was last cut through, about 3 fms. behind the end, it was full 5 ft. wide. It was last cut through, about 3 fms. behind the end, it was full 5 ft. wide. It was last cut through, about 3 fms. behind the end, it was full 5 ft. wide.

NEW TRELEIGH.—Samuel Mitchell, June 5: We have discovered the lode at the trial shaft, the one that we are driving on in the 40; it is about 18 in. wide, the trial shaft, the one that we are driving on in the 40; it is about 18 in. wide, the trial shaft, the one that we are driving on in the 40; it is about 18 in. wide.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—Joseph Priske, June 6: The summer are making good progress in sinking the engine shaft below the 53; lode 2 ft. wide, producing good tin, but not worth saving at present. The lode in the 53 end east is 2 ft. wide, producing good tin, but not worth saving at present. The lode in the 53 end east is 2 ft. wide, producing good tin, but not worth saving at present.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—R. Pryor, June 5: In the adit level, driving west, there is no change of importance since last report, the lode being still divided into two parts. In the adit level, driving west, there is no change of importance since last report, the lode being still divided into two parts. In the adit level, driving west, there is no change of importance since last report.

NORTH POOL.—J. Vivian and Son, F. Clymo, June 6: The sump has been dug to within 1 ft. of the 40, where we find a considerable improvement taking place in the lode, which is producing about 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The sump has been dug to within 1 ft. of the 40, where we find a considerable improvement taking place in the lode.

NORTH RETALACK.—George R. Odgers, June 5: The lode in the adit end, north of the boundary shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, &c., and is producing about 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the adit end, north of the boundary shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, &c.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, June 6: The lode in the 62 fathom level end, east of Murchison's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, prill, muddle, and copper ore—a promising lode. The lode in the 62 fathom level end, east of Murchison's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, prill, muddle, and copper ore—a promising lode.

OKHAMPTON.—Capt. Richards, June 4: The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 3 ft., making the total depth below the 14 fm. level 17 fms. 0 ft. 8 in.; the lode has not yet left the shaft, but will in about 6 ft. more sinking; the lode is a fine line lode, and cannot fail, in my opinion, of making immense deposits of metallic mineral when we reach the proper depth for it.

OLD GUNNICK.—H. Rickard, June 5: In the 48, west from Parker's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, prill, muddle, and copper ore—a promising lode. The lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, prill, muddle, and copper ore—a promising lode.

PAR CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, J. Hosking, June 3: Eastern, or Copper part of the Mine: In the 30, west of Treffry's north shaft, on Treffry's north lode, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing a saving work for copper; price for driving 1 1/2 ft. 10s. per fathom. In the 30, west of Treffry's north shaft, on Treffry's north lode, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing a saving work for copper.

PENHALLS.—S. Bonnett, W. Higgins, June 1: We have commenced opening the adit level, and have cleared some 55 fms. of the adit towards the Pink shaft, where we find full of stuff. The masonry of the bob-stands has been let at 1s. per perch, and the raising and carriage of ditto at 1s. 8d. per ton; the removal of the rubbish for the bob-stands is also let. The only alteration underground is a further improvement in the 50, east on new lode, which is now worth 10l. per fathom; this, we think, an important point in the midst of the ground between the east and west workings.

PENHALLS WHEAL VOIR.—J. Tregoning, J. Vivian, June 4: A very great improvement has taken place recently in the prospects of this mine. South from Parkwarrah (or engine lode) about 10 fms. a lode, not discovered by former workers, and which is of a most promising character, is being developed at different points—at the 10, 26, and 38 fms. levels. In the 26, which is driven east from cross-cut about 10 fms., at about 1/2 ft. per fathom, the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth at present in the end from 35l. to 40l. per fathom for tin; in the 38 fms. driven west 30l. per fathom. A communication will be effected with this lode from the 38 in the course of five or six weeks, when we believe the returns from the 38 alone will be sufficient to meet the entire costs of the mine.

PHINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, June 5: In the 55 east the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 50l. per fathom. The two stops in the back of the 55 east are worth 40l. per fathom each. In the 55 west the south part of the lode, on which we are driving, is 3 feet wide, worth 30l. per fathom. In the 45 east we have no change to notice. The stop in the back of the 45 east is worth 20l. per fathom. In the 45 west, west of cross-course, the lode is full 5 feet wide, worth 50l. per fathom—a splendid lode. In the 30 east we have no change. We weighed our April ore on May 30 (computed) 40 tons, weighed dry, 41 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs.; 19 tons, weighed dry, 39 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs.; 38 tons, weighed dry, 37 tons 15 cwt.; total, 118 tons 6 cwt.; and sampled for May 132 tons.

PROSPER UNITED.—J. Nicholls, W. Glanville, J. Hall, May 6: Hand's engine-shaft is down nearly 8 fms. below the 90, and good progress is being made in sinking. The 30 west is without change. The stops in the back of this level are worth 14l. per fathom. The 80 west is producing saving work. The stop in the back of this level are worth 10l. per fathom. The 70 east is producing stones of ore. The winze in the bottom of this level, on Moor lode, is without change. The 60 west on Gwallon lode, is worth 10l. per fathom. The 60 west of Moor lode, is producing stones of ore. The stops in the back of this level are worth 8l. per fathom. The stops in the back of the 50 are worth 10l. per fm. The 40 east, on Gwallon lode, is producing good stones of ore. The winze in the bottom of the 40 is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. No change to remark on in any other part of the mine.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, June 5: There is more water oozing from the back of the end in the south cross-cut; the ground is just the same for driving. We have no change in the cross-cut north since last report. We are pushing these cross-cuts as fast as possible towards the lode, which may be reached shortly. The 30 west is without change. The stops in the back of this level are worth 14l. per fathom. The 80 west is producing saving work. The stop in the back of this level are worth 10l. per fathom. The 70 east is producing stones of ore. The winze in the bottom of this level, on Moor lode, is without change. The 60 west on Gwallon lode, is worth 10l. per fathom. The 60 west of Moor lode, is producing stones of ore. The stops in the back of this level are worth 8l. per fathom. The stops in the back of the 50 are worth 10l. per fm. The 40 east, on Gwallon lode, is producing good stones of ore. The winze in the bottom of the 40 is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. No change to remark on in any other part of the mine.

ROSECLIFF AND TOLCARE.—R. Pryor, J. Phillips, June 5: The 50 cross-course, north of Lindo's engine-shaft, is being pushed on as fast as possible, which is in a beautiful channel of ground. We have not as yet cut No. 4 lode north in the 30, which is also pushed on to reach the same. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 30, east of cross-cut, is improved, worth 8l. per fm. The dressing floors will be got on, and the 20 west is producing saving work. The stop in the back of this level are worth 10l. per fathom. The 70 east is producing stones of ore. The winze in the bottom of this level, on Moor lode, is without change. The 60 west on Gwallon lode, is worth 10l. per fathom. The 60 west of Moor lode, is producing stones of ore. The stops in the back of this level are worth 8l. per fathom. The stops in the back of the 50 are worth 10l. per fm. The 40 east, on Gwallon lode, is producing good stones of ore. The winze in the bottom of the 40 is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. No change to remark on in any other part of the mine.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, B. Nuckey, June 4: In the 100, east of Kilen's, we seem to have reached the point of horse, which is now beginning to show itself in the end, and the lode yields stones of ore. There is also a small fault in the south which contains yellow and grey ore; this will soon fall in with the lode, and is likely to improve it. The lode in the 80 west is harder, but still yields ore, and, from a change in the underlie, is likely to improve shortly. The lode in the 70 west is split, but has a good appearance, and is letting out a great deal of water.

ROYALTON.—Thos. Parky, June 5: Not having reported for some time, and seeing the desire of most of the shareholders in future reports should appear in the Journal, I beg to say that the prospectus of the mine are very good, and the mine is now making good profits. We have an open cutting, and are down about 4 fms. from surface; this is the deepest point of the old workings. The lode, or rather an elvan course, is running east and west, and is intersected by a great number of lodes, that are taking their course south-west and north-

east, and on their intersection they make very rich work for tin, as will be seen, as we have no solid lode above this depth of the open cutting; although we have raised good quantities of tin, it has been generally from the old refuse ore, and we have the lode where a great deal of tin is to be seen, when a great deal more tin will be raised, with but little extra cost. We sold on May 2, 2 tons 10 cwt. and again on May 31, 4 tons 10 cwt., making 6 tons of tin in May. We have twelve men engaged in raising the tin stuff. The tin realised 55l. per ton, being, I believe, the richest tin in Cornwall. Our supply of rich tin stuff is inexhaustible, the lode being 12 fms. wide, and the set a mile long. We have an engine-shaft sunk 25 fms. from surface; we cut into the lode at this level, and found very rich work for tin; and at the 15 fm. level we drove 40 fms. by the side of the lode, and cut into it in several places, and found rich work for tin. At present our lift being small, I am going to put down a larger one, when we shall at once commence stopping at these levels, so that the sales of tin will greatly increase. The engine and stamps are working well, and the arrangements of the dressing floors, and for economy in dressing the tin, I do not think there are better; and now the mine has commenced making profits, you may look forward to a long dividend and profitable mine, and the profits will be greatly on the increase.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards and Son, W. Tenby, June 6: The lode in the 90 end west is rather small. In the 90 end east there is no change to notice. The lode in the 80 end west is worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 80 is worth 8l. per fathom. The 50 end east, on north lode, contains a little copper ore. The 40 east, on north lode, is worth 3l. per fathom. The lode is not so large in the 20, east of Hender's shaft. The 30 cross-cut, driving south of engine-shaft, is without change. The pitches are yielding their usual quantity of copper ore.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, June 6: Hitchens's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 134; the ground is favourable, and good progress has been made. In the 40, west of the eastern cross-course, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 6 inches wide, composed of spar, prill, muddle, and good stones of ore. There is no change to notice in any other part. **SOUTH CONDURROW.**—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, June 1: In King's shaft the lode is without alteration worthy of notice. In the 61, east of King's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing a large proportion of iron, intermixed with native copper. We have commenced driving north at this level on the cross-course, for the purpose of exploring the north lode. In the 61, west of King's shaft, the lode continues composed of hard quartz, intermixed with muddle, and letting out much water. In the 51, west of King's shaft, we continue to drive north through the lode, which has been cut into 4 ft., without meeting with the north wall; the lode produces stones of rich yellow copper ore and good tinstone, and has let down a large quantity of water, which is thus draining the lode to the west of the winze from the level above, so that we shall soon have this ore ground in a good state for stopping. The stop in the back of the 51, eastward from the winze referred to, has improved, and is now producing copper ore, worth 30l. per fathom. In the 40, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little copper ore. In the 30, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, containing a large quantity of muddle, intermixed with copper. In Old Treffry shaft we are cutting pit, preparatory to sinking again.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—W. Goldsworthy, June 6: Since my last report our operations have been confined to driving north on the lode. In the present end we have met with a breast-head up to this point; the lode continues its size, and is at present disordered, but, no doubt, it will be found its regular size again after passing through the breast-head referred to. The character of the ground is all that can be looked for, for the production of lead. The engine and machinery is in good order, and keeping the water comfortably.

SOUTH TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, June 6: The counter lode is turning out exceedingly well, and improving fast; as it goes to hill it rises 4 ft. in 6 ft.; we shall in a short time have 20 fms. of backs to work by the adit level; the lode is now 5 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for tin. Our 16 heads of stamps are still at work stamping from this lode. Our operations are still confined to this lode, until our new 24 heads of stamps are at work. The steward for the lord (Mr. Kirby) was here yesterday, and pointed out some additional ground for the new shaft, which he is to sink in a short time, and to keep 100 heads of stamps at work, and work this mine at a great profit. We have a nice parcel of tin preparing for sale. Our stamps and machinery are working well.

TOLCARE.—June 5: The lode in the adit levels, east and west of cross-cut, is about 20 in. wide in each end, and consists of spar, flookan, gossan, and a small quantity of black and grey ore—a kindly lode. We have put six men to take tram-roads out of the different levels, and to send them to surface. **TREVENNA AND TREVENNERS UNITED.**—J. Medien, C. George, June 5: The lode in the 125 is worth 10l. per fm. The 125 cross-cut is suspended till a further proof is given of the south lode in the backs above this level.

TREWEATHA.—T. Fote, J. Scoble, June 4: We have no change to notices as regards the value of any of the ends or stopes since our last report. We have a very promising lode still in the rise in the back of the 50, on the eastern lode, under Harris's shaft; distance driven since last setting-day in the 50 fm. level, south of the north engine-shaft, 5 1/2 fms.; 30 north, 3 fms.; those men, as stated in our former report, are placed to rise in the back of the 40 north. The 40 south has been driven since holding the rise with the winze in the bottom of the 30, 2 fms. In the 65 east, on the south part, the lode has been sunk 4 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., and suspended on account of water. The 30 fm. level has been driven since the suspension of the winze 4 fms.—South Mine: In the 73 fm. level south the distance driven is 5 ft.; the men have been put to assist in sinking Harris's shaft. The 63 fm. level cross-cut west has been driven 5 fms. 5 ft.; the ground in this drive is not so easy for progress. The rise in the back of the 50 on the eastern lode, since commenced rising 5 fms.; whole height, 11 fms.; the ground is easy, and a good branch of lode. Harris's shaft has been sunk 4 1/2 fms.; the ground is hard for progress; to depth, 3 1/2 fms. The machinery is working well, and we are getting on as fast as possible with our dressing for another sampling.

VALE OF RHEIDOL.—Capt. Jenkins, June 5: Shaft above Adit: We are down 3 fms. from surface, and are in a lode composed of clay and red gossan, with a strong mixture of silver-lead throughout, worth 15l. per fathom; the shaft being sunk for 8l. per fathom. The shaft under adit is down 2 fms. 3 ft.; we shall continue sinking 3 ft. more, when we shall drive out to cut No. 1 lode, which will be distant only 1 fathom. By the appearance of the ground in the shaft, and the cross-cuts in it, we are sure that the lode is cut, a strong body of silver-lead. The improvement in the western end of No. 1 lode continues as it approaches the point of intersection with the Quarry lode, where we are sure, from all appearances, of a great bunch of ore. The south cross-cut, driving to cut No. 2 lode, is very near it, and we are daily expecting to see the lode, which at this depth will give us 60 fms. of backs. This lode, seen in a trial pit sunk from surface, produces stones of rich silver-lead ore. The improvement in the weather has enabled us to press forward the erections for our machinery, but there is a scarcity of men and of carpenters.

VALE OF RHEIDOL.—Capt. Jenkins, June 6: At the No. 2 mine, during the past week, visible gold has been broken from the No. 5 shaft, under adit west; the lode is widening, and of great promise throughout. Visible gold has also been broken from the surface stopes, and from No. 1 stopes, over the back of No. 1 level, west from No. 1 shaft, the lode in both places presenting a very favourable appearance, and varying from 4 to 6 feet wide. The men in the adit end east are still cross-cutting the lode, which at this place is very wide. The adit end west is still being carried forward, to reach the north splice of the lode. In the No. 6 mine, the lode is showing signs of improvement, and we expect to reach the adit end-bearing ground going down a little in advance of us. The lode in the stopes over the back of No. 2 adit east looks well, and is from 4 to 5 feet wide. At the No. 1 mine, the lode in the shallow adit is 4 feet wide, and of very much improved quality. The winze and hauling apparatus is almost completed. Other surface works at Nos. 1 and 2 mines are going on well. At the reduction-works 32 heads of stamps are at work. Quantity of gold received at the office since last report, 71 ozs. 15 dwts. 16 grs.

WEST BASSET.—George Lighty, June 5: Grenville's Shaft: In the 154 east the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. The 154 west is 1 1/2 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. In the 144 east the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 144 west the lode has not been taken down since the meeting. In the 134 west the lode continues small and unproductive.—Thomas's Shaft: Caunter Lode: In the 84 west the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. In the 75 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 1/2 ton of ore per fm.—Middle Lode: In the 65 east, on the north part, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. In the winze in bottom of the 65 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 65 east, on the south part, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 65 west, on the south part, the lode has not been taken down during the past week.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Pope, Jun., June 4: Hope Lode: At Paul's shaft, sinking under the shallow level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The water has again disappeared from this shaft. In the shallow level, driving west of Paul's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. In the shallow level, driving east of Paul's shaft, the lode is improving as we are getting clear of the lode which has crossed, being at present 1 ft. wide, and producing some very rich tinstone north lode. In the shallow level, driving west of Paul's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth about 2l. per fm.—Caunter Lode: In the deep adit level, driving south-east of Charles's shaft, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, all of which is tinstone of paying quality, and its appearance strongly indicates a further improvement. In the shallow adit level, driving south-east of pump-shaft, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. The mine is regularly improving as we are laying open the different lodes.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, June 5: The new drawing-lift from the 40 to 40 will be set to work on Saturday next, after which the sinking of the flat-rod shaft below the 40 will be resumed in a good lode for tin. The great north lode in the 40, east from flat-rod shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fm.; the lode has much improved in appearance in the last 6 ft. driving. In the 30, east from said shaft, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fm. The winze in the bottom of this level is down 7 fms., and worth for tin 11l. per fm. The copper lode has not been taken down in this winze for the last 5 fms. sinking, when communicated with the 40 its value will be ascertained. The stopes in the back of this level are worth on an average 7l. per fm. The lode in the 20 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing saving work for the stamps. Our last sale of tin (for four weeks) was a little over 7 1/2 tons.

WEST ST. IVES.—J. Evans: The lode cut in the incline is very large, and produces tin. The east and west lode is improving as it nears the junction; it is nearly 2 1/2 feet wide, yielding tin and copper ore. **WEST WHEAL KITTY.**—Wm. Vivian, June 6: The lode in the adit end, driving west of the western shaft, continues its size; it is 6 ft. wide, and worth about 12l. per fathom for tin. In the rise over the back of the adit level the ground is much easier, and we expect to effect a communication with the winze below the shallow level in a few days, when we shall commence to stop east and west of the winze. Above this level, at Polberro Consols, to the north of West Wheal Kitty, very large returns of mineral have been made, and we have every reason to believe we shall have a productive mine.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—June 5: South Lode: The lode in the 85, east of Taylor's, is 3 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 85 west the lode is 4 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 75 east on the north part, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze under the 75 west is 3 feet wide, worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 65 west is 4 feet wide, worth from 18l. to 20l. per fathom. In the 50 west the lode is 18 in. wide, chiefly flookan. We have five stopes working in the back of the 65 producing 3 tons of ore per fathom; and one stop in the back of the 65 producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The men are getting on pretty well in cutting down Richards's shaft from surface, but not so well below the adit, the shaft being much harder than it is above the adit.

WHEAL AGAR.—E. Rogers, June 5: We have cut through the lode in the 150, and opened on it 6 feet; it is 3 feet wide, yielding very good stones of tin, and a very kindly lode, much better than in the level above at the same point. The end is now about 12 fathoms behind the large lode driven through in the 140. There is no alteration worthy of remark in any other part of the mine. **WHEAL CREBOR.**—J. Gifford, June 3: In the 120, both east and west, the ground is a little more favourable for driving by the side of the lode. In the 108 east the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the cross-cut south, in the 96 west, the ground is still favourable for driving, and cross-course letting out more water. In the 84 east, driving by the side of the lode, the ground is easy, and letting out much water. The tribute pitches continue to look much as usual, and the men getting wages. We weighed on Friday last 50 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, June 1: There has no lode been taken down in the 82, west of Holgate's shaft, since last report. —New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: We have commenced sinking the said shaft below the 82 by six men, but have not yet taken down any lode, but we hope to do so in the coming week, when we will give you its size and value; the appearances at present are very good. The lode in the 82, driving west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 20l. per fathom.—A fine looking lode. In the 82, driving east of shaft, we have not taken up the main part of the lode, in consequence of its being cut south by the gossan. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 12l. per fathom; we have set the rise in back of this level to four men on tribute, at 3s. 6d. in 11; lode quite as good as last reported. We have for the present suspended the driving of the 54, west of shaft, and commenced sinking a winze below the same; the men are desling the lode. The lode in the 44, driving east of shaft, is producing saving work.—Votile Lode: In the 24, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is unproductive.—Caunter Lode: The lode in the winze sinking below 65 is worth for tin 20l. per fathom.

WHEAL KITTY (Uny Lelant).—W. Rosewarne, June 6: North Russos Lode: The lode in the 150, east of the winze, is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 140, west of Bolitho's rise, is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 140, east of Bolitho's rise, is unproductive.—New Lode: The lode in the 120, east of the Carbona, is yielding a little tin. The Carbona in the 120, west of Bolitho's rise, is worth 12l. per fm.—Gowan Lode: The lode in the 90, east of Rogers's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode in the 80, east of Rogers's shaft, is worth 2l. per fm. The lode in the 80, west of Rogers's shaft, is unproductive.—North Gowan Lode: The lode in the 50, west of the rise west of Rogers's shaft, is unproductive. The Carbona in the 60, west of Rogers's shaft, is worth 20l. per fm. —South Russos Lode: The lode in the Boundary shaft, sinking below the 20, is worth for the length of the shaft (8 ft.) 11l. per fm. The lode in the 20, east of the Boundary shaft, is worth 4l. per fm.

WHEAL ROSE.—G. E. Tremayne, E. G. Truran, June 5: The diagonal engine-shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, ground, and under the lode, is down 4 fms.; the ground is favourable for sinking. In the 100, east of Waters's whim shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and copper, and is worth for the latter 6l. per fm. In this level west the lode is 8 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, muddle, and copper; for the latter it is worth 10l. per fathom. A stop in the back of this level is also worth 10l. per fathom. In the 90, east of Waters's whim shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fm. A rise in the back of this level is also worth 5l. per fathom. In the 80, east of Waters's whim shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, muddle, and good stones of ore—a very promising lode. At River shaft, which is sunk 5 fms. below the 90, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, muddle, and copper ore, and worth 25l. per fm. Three stopes in the bottom of the 90, west of the shaft, are each worth on an average from 15l. to 20l. per fm. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and keeping the water at about six strokes per minute.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, May 30: Referring to the north lode at this mine, now being driven on in the 45 east and west, there is a very first-rate point for trial, and where you have the very best chances of success from surface down to the elvan, which should be met with here a little below the 20 fm. level. It is well known that on the top of these and similar elvans very large quantities of mineral have been found—witness, the Sparrow, the Gowan, and the Lode. The lode can be found by sinking a shaft to take it a few fathoms from surface, where your chances of success open at once, and will continue until you reach the elvan. This will entail no cost for pumping, certainly for most of the depth necessary, probably not at all, merely the expenses of exploring, (say) 40l. per fm.; and considering the kindly character of this lode, this trial is one in every way desirable to make, with every probability of success.

WHEAL TRELLAWNY.—Wm. Johns, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, June 3: We are pushing on the cutting through the lode in the 210, east of Trellawny's shaft, and so far as we have cut into it it is worth 8l. per fm. This shows at this point a most decided improvement from the level above; therefore, we are encouraged to believe that in opening out this level it will be very important for this mine. The winze recently commenced to sink below the 182, south of Smith's shaft, is worth 30l. per fm. Chippendale's shaft, below the 182, is holed by a borer-hole to the 196 at the time anticipated. We shall soon be placed in a position to draw the stuff from this level (196), and the level will be well ventilated. We cannot speak of any change in any other bargain since our last report, sent you for the committee. Our pay and setting passed off very satisfactorily.

WHEAL TREVENNA.—Thos. Jennings, June 6: We are now extending our 28 fm. level end east and west, and find the lode very productive for tin; it is 10 ft. wide, rich for tin throughout. I have the 20 heads of stamps at work by day. I am about to put a pair of men to sink the old Highburrow shaft on the course of the lode from the 15 fm. level west to communicate with the 28 fathom level, which will thus ventilate the mine, and enable us to put on more miners, by doing which we shall at once be returning a large quantity of tin monthly. I have every reason to believe this mine is now in a position to be worked at a large profit. Our stamps are in good order, and working well.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, June 1: The 130, west of engine-shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. The 130, east of engine-shaft, is worth 15l. per fathom. The 120, east of engine-shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 7l. per fathom. The 100, east of engine-shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom. The 90, east of engine-shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom. The 130, east of incline shaft, is worth 7l. per fathom. The 130, west of incline shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom. The 120, west of incline shaft, is worth 3l. per fathom.

lode is 4 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 75 east on the north part, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze under the 75 west is 3 feet wide, worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 65 west is 4 feet wide, worth from 18l. to 20l. per fathom. In the 50 west the lode is 18 in. wide, chiefly flookan. We have five stopes working in the back of the 65 producing 3 tons of ore per fathom; and one stop in the back of the 65 producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The men are getting on pretty well in cutting down Richards's shaft from surface, but not so well below the adit, the shaft being much harder than it is above the adit.

WHEAL AGAR.—E. Rogers, June 5: We have cut through the lode in the 150, and opened on it 6 feet; it is 3 feet wide, yielding very good stones of tin, and a very kindly lode, much better than in the level above at the same point. The end is now about 12 fathoms behind the large lode driven through in the 140. There is no alteration worthy of remark in any other part of the mine. **WHEAL CREBOR.**—J. Gifford, June 3: In the 120, both east and west, the ground is a little more favourable for driving by the side of the lode. In the 108 east the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the cross-cut south, in the 96 west, the ground is still favourable for driving, and cross-course letting out more water. In the 84 east, driving by the side of the lode, the ground is easy, and letting out much water. The tribute pitches continue to look much as usual, and the men getting wages. We weighed on Friday last 50 tons of copper ore.

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WHEAL ROSE.—G. E.

manner, and by the action of forces generated by chemical combinations. The formation of metallic veins and other geological phenomena were not explained, from want of time, but Mr. Hunt expressed great confidence that by his hypotheses a satisfactory explanation might be given of all things connected with the cosmogony of the earth which have hitherto puzzled other philosophers.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 7, 1867.

COPPER.				IRON.				Per ton.		
Best selected, p. ton	84	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	6	10	0	6	15	0
Tough cake and tile	81	0	0	Ditto, to arrive	6	10	0	—	—	—
Sheathing & sheets	83	0	0	Nail rods	7	0	0	8	0	0
Boils	84	0	0	Do. in London	7	10	0	8	10	0
Bottoms	88	0	0	Bars ditto	7	10	0	9	10	0
Old (Exchange)	72	0	0	Hoops ditto	8	12	0	9	12	0
Burra Burra	87	0	0	Sheets, single	9	10	0	11	0	0
Wire	87	0	0	Fig No. 1, in Wales	4	5	0	4	15	0
Tubes	87	0	0	Refined metal	4	5	0	4	15	0
			0 0 11 3/4	Bars, common ditto	5	15	0	6	0	0
			0 0 11 3/4	Do. mch. Tynes Tees	6	10	0	—	—	—
BRASS.				STEEL.				Per ton.		
Sheets	8	10	0	Do. railway, in Wales	5	15	0	6	0	0
Wire	8	10	0	Do. Swed. in London	10	7	0	6	—	—
Tubes	8	10	0	To arrive	10	10	0	—	—	—
Yellow Metal Sheath. p. lb.	7	4	0	Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2	14	0	3	6	3
Sheets	7	4	0	Do. f.o.b. Tynes or Tees	2	9	—	6	—	—
			7 d. —	Do. Nos. 2, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	9	—	6	—	—
SPELTER.				ZINC.				Per ton.		
Foreign on the spot	21	0	0	Railway chairs	10	10	0	5	15	0
to arrive	21	0	0	spikes	11	0	0	12	0	0
ZINC.				INDIAN CHARCOAL PIGS.				Per ton.		
In sheets	27	0	0	In London p. ton.	7	0	0	7	10	0
TIN.				STEEL.				Per ton.		
English blocks	89	0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	0	0	14	10	0
Do, bars (in barrels)	90	0	0	Do. (hammered)	15	0	0	15	10	0
Do. refined	92	0	0	Ditto, in pigots	16	0	0	16	10	0
Banca	92	0	0	English, spring	17	0	0	23	0	0
Straits	86	0	0	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17	0	—	—	—
TIN-PLATES.*				LEAD.				Per ton.		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	8	0	English Pig, com.	19	17	0	6	—	—
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	4	0	Ditto, L.B.	20	0	0	20	5	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	4	0	Ditto, W.B.	22	5	0	—	—	—
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1	4	0	Ditto, ordinary soft	20	0	0	20	10	0
IX Coke	1	3	0	Ditto, sheet	20	15	0	—	—	—
IX Ditto	1	3	0	Ditto, red lead	30	15	0	—	—	—
Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	0	Ditto, white	27	0	0	30	0	0
Ditto, at works	12	10	0	Ditto, patent shot	23	0	0	—	—	—
				Spanish	19	10	0	19	15	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

† A Derbyshire quotation: not generally known in the London market.

REMARKS.—The progress made towards improvement in the Metal Market continues very slow, and business still lacks that animation which is so desirable, and which is generally looked forward to at this period of the year; still we see no reason to alter our opinion that a change for the better is taking place, and that we shall find matters gradually going on in the right direction until we arrive at the desired consummation. We must not be surprised to find that this point is not reached hastily, as the shock received last year is not likely to be overcome by any sudden movement; indeed, it is better that it should not be so, and is far more likely to be permanent if attained by slow and sure degrees. Confidence is a matter not to be recovered at once when it has been so rudely shaken; but commerce has an inherent vitality, which is sure after a time again to manifest itself, and we may, therefore, be confident that when once a change for the better has taken place it will continue until commercial affairs again stand upon a firm and stable basis. The prices of some metals still continue to improve, though with regard to some others a quietness has again come over the market; but with regard to the latter, we fully expect that it will prove only temporary, and that metals generally will, ere long, show an advancing tendency. Orders from the East continue to show a marked improvement, and we look forward with much confidence to a revival of our trade with that quarter. The cheapness of money and the ready facilities now afforded have as yet failed to draw out any speculative feeling in the market, and we expect that some time must elapse before we shall again see much activity in this direction.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has relaxed into an inactive condition during the past week, and only a small amount of business has been done. Prices, however, continue without alteration.

IRON.—In Staffordshire orders generally have not improved. The East Indian demand is good, and a fair trade is doing with the Continent; but the home demand keeps low, and, though orders are coming from the United States, they do not amount to so large an aggregate as might have been anticipated from the stoppage of the iron-works there through strikes. In Welsh very little change has taken place during the week. Buyers in some instances are more disposed to enter into fresh engagements for railway iron, but the prices offered are scarcely any advance on the quotations at the commencement of the year; still there is a little better feeling, upon the whole, which it is hoped will soon be followed by a substantial degree of improvement. There has been a renewal of enquiries on Eastern account, and additional specifications are likely to be received from that quarter before long. The American demand keeps without any material alteration, the shipments being considerable. Home business shows considerable dullness, which is relieved by an occasional contract. The slightly increased firmness in pigs is maintained. In Swedish the activity previously noticed continues, and a considerable amount of business is still transacted. In Scotch pig-iron a slight improvement has taken place, and business has been done at 53s. 9d. cash.

LEAD.—The demand continues only moderate, and prices do not appear quite so firm as they were; no actual alteration, however, can be quoted.

TIN.—The market for foreign has continued to improve during the week. A considerable amount of business has been done in Straits, both here and for arrival, and prices have advanced. At the commencement of the week sales took place at 35l. 10s. cash, but latterly business has been done at 87l. cash, at which it is very firm. For arrival transactions have taken place at 87l., and more recently at 88l. In Holland Banca has been sold at 52 frs., but it is expected that the lowest point has now been reached, and that a reaction will take place ere long. The stock of Banca on warrants on May 31 was 154,472 slabs, against 124,529 slabs same time last year, and the arrivals towards next sale were 46,114 slabs, against 88,857 slabs same time last year.

SPELTER has been quiet during the week, and, though a parcel was sold at 20l. 17s. 6d., yet it has recovered, and remains pretty firm at 21l. on the spot. The stock in London on May 31 was 3296 tons, being a decrease of 382 tons during the month.

TIN-PLATES.—Export houses are purchasing only sparingly, and quotations are somewhat easier; but as there are no stocks in the hands of makers any improvement in the demand will be immediately felt.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER remain as formerly.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 7.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says—Trade dull at the commencement of the week; since Thursday recovered, owing to large East Indian orders. Pigs steady. Bars heavy, prices wavering.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (June 7) write—Business has been on a most limited scale. Prices have altered but little, and no feature of interest has presented itself. We note sales of Urmeneta ingots at 80l. per ton. A cargo of regulus brought 14s. 4½d. per unit, and about 250 tons Chilli bars have changed hands at 71l. per ton. The available stock of Chilli bars, ores, and regulus in Liverpool, Swansea, and Havre, and English and foreign copper in London, is thus estimated in fine copper:—June 1, 1867, 21,436 tons; June 1, 1866, 18,538 tons; and June 1, 1865, 17,866 tons.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. L. Th. van Houten (Rotterdam, May 31) writes—Our Tin Market opened very firm in the beginning of the month, the more favourable turn of continental politics created a good demand, and prices gradually advanced 1½ fl. from the closing quotation of last month. In the last few days, however, there was a greater pressure to sell, and prices again declined. Banca was in good request, and the price advanced from 52½ fl. to 53½ fl. In the middle of the month. Subsequently, however, on the sales prompt (falling due the 25th inst.), holders were more desirous to realise, and large lots were sold from 53 fl. to 53½ fl., which is now the nominal closing quotation. Billiton followed the same course as Banca, about 800 slabs were sold on the spot, from 53½ fl. to 52 fl., and about 2000 slabs "to arrive" from 53 fl. to 52 fl. At the public sale of Billiton tin, held in Batavia on April 12, 2545 piculs were sold at 56½ fl., equal to about 53½ fl. delivered here. The posi-

tion of Banca tin in Holland on May 31, as shown by the official returns of the Dutch Trading Company:—

	1867.	1866.	1865.
Import in April	7,822	22,892	10,715
Total five months	48,713	106,833	94,512
Deliveries in May	10,451	22,739	8,890
Total five months	47,091	84,076	28,407
Stock second hand (on warrants)	154,472	124,529	38,500
Total stock	198,242	213,386	212,416
Stock of Billiton	13,419	—	—
Quotation (Banca)	52½ fl.	45 fl.	54½ fl.
May 31 Billiton	52	—	—

These returns compared with those of 1866 exhibit—A decrease of the import for May of 468 tons, a decrease of the import for the five months of 1831 tons, a decrease of the deliveries for May of 387 tons, a decrease of the deliveries for the five months of 1165 tons, an increase of the stock second-hand of 943 tons, a decrease of the unsold stock of 1420 tons, a decrease of the total stock of 477 tons and an advance of the quotation of Banca of 12l. 8s. per ton. The quantity of Banca tin now afloat for the Dutch Trading Company is 11,450 piculs, equal to 720 tons. The Government returns for the month of March are as follows:—

EXPORT OF TIN FROM HOLLAND.			
	1867.	1866.	1865.
Germany	10	37	19
Belgium	10	37	19
England	10	37	19
France	30	91	93
Hamburg	39	29	15
United States	3	30	26
Other countries	3	27	8
Total	103	273	188

According to the official returns, the import of tin for consumption in France has been—

IMPORT OF TIN INTO FRANCE.			
	1867.	1866.	1865.
England	244	162	265
Belgium	2	2	—
Holland	49	118	121
Other countries	87	113	160
Total	380	395	546

The price of copper is of paramount importance to the mining interest just now, and anything bearing on the subject, and enabling us to form some sort of judgment as to the future, is both interesting and instructive. We are glad to learn, therefore, through advices from Swansea, that the stocks of foreign ores and regulus on hand are becoming exceedingly scarce, and that very little is offered for sale, even at the improved prices. The exports of copper produced from the West Coast during the first quarter of 1867, as compared with the first quarter of 1866, show a decrease of 2380 tons; while the advices by the last Chilli mail show a continued falling off in shipments. If we add to this the small sales of ores at the weekly Ticketings in Cornwall, we may allow a good deal for the comparative want of demand for copper, and yet have a sanguine hope of a better price for it ere long.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET this week there has been a good deal of activity, and prices have been pretty well maintained. The shares most in demand have been Devon Great Consols, Prince of Wales, Great Retallack, West Chiverton, Buller, West Seton, Chonatales, Chiverton Moor, Wheal Chiverton, West Prince of Wales, Great Wheal Vor, Marke Valley, North Crofty, Tincroft, and a few other mines. The copper standard is up 1. Devon Great Consols shares have been in good demand, at 41s to 42s. Prince of Wales shares have been very largely dealt in, at 58s. to 60s., and leave off 3 to 3½; the 45, west of cross-course, is a splendid course of ore, worth 50l. per fathom; all the points in operation, 230l. per fathom. As every possible means have been taken by certain parties, through "private circulars," and other ways, for disseminating conflicting reports as to the real position of the mine and its future prospects, for market purposes, it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that the mine has this week been inspected by the agent of the Duchy of Cornwall (lessors); and although his full report will only be known to the Duchy, he has, we know, in justice to Capt. Gifford, the agent, complimented the shareholders on the great success and eminent prospects of the mine. The lode in the 45, west of cross-course, he values at 9 tons of good ore per fathom, and the level below equally good, and even richer in places, with every appearance of continuing in depth.

West Prince of Wales shares have been in good demand, at 10s. to 12s. 6d. Bedford United, 20s. to 25s.; Bryn Gwio, 25s. to 30s. Chiverton Moor shares advanced to 5½, 5½, and leave off 4½ to 5½. Chonatales Gold shares advanced to 4½, and leave off 4 to 4½. Wheal Bassett, 67½ to 72½; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 583l. 13s. 4d., and a dividend of 512l. (1l. per share) was declared, leaving 836l. in hand. The agents call attention to the increased returns of tin for the two months, and, from the present productiveness of the operations throughout the mine, they anticipate similar results. Clifford Amalgamated, 3 to 3½; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 10; East Basset, 16 to 18; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; East Lovell, 8 to 8½; East Russell, 2½ to 3; East Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Frank Mills, 20s. to 25s.; Frontino and Bolivia, 8s. to 10s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 4½ to 5; Great Laxey shares have improved to 18, 19; Great North Downs, 3½ to 4. Great Retallack shares have been in demand all the week, and leave off 4 to 4½; the lode is improving at the shaft and in the 10th. North Retallack, 3 to 3½. Great Wheal Vor shares have improved to 19, 20; Herodsfoot, 38 to 37½; Marke Valley, 4½ to 5; North Crofty, 4½ to 4½; North Treskerby, 1½ to 1½; Providence Mines, 29 to 30; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 2 to 2½; South Caradon, 340 to 360; South Condurrow, 12s. to 14s.; South Crofty, 17 to 18; Tincroft, 13 to 14. West Chiverton shares have been firmer, at 67½ to 70. West Seton, 145 to 155. Wheal Buller, 21 to 23; these shares are in request, and likely to advance. Wheal Chiverton, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Crebor, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Wheal Grenville, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; West Wheal Kitty, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Wheal Mary Ann, 14½ to 15½; Wheal Seton, 120 to 125; Wheal Uny, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Wheal Agar, 2 to 2½.

On the Stock Exchange gold mining shares are still in active request, and prices have, without exception, considerably advanced. Don Pedro, 3½ to 3½ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1½ to 1½ prem.; St. John del Rey, 62 to 64; Pestarena, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Anglo-Italian, 1½ to 1½ prem.; United Mexican, 20½; Frontino and Bolivia, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Rossa Grande, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Port Phillip, 13-16ths to 15-16ths; Chontales, 1½ to 1½ prem.; English and Australian Copper, 1½ to 1½; Nerubudda Coal has risen from 1 dis. to 2 prem., on a proposal to be made by the East Indian Railway Company for the supply of coals at a price considerably in advance of that they were offered to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company at Alamillos, 1½ to 1½; Quebrada Land, New, 1½ to 1½. There is also a better tone prevailing in the market for British Mines, and all sound shares have risen. Great Vor, 19 to 20; West Seton, 147½ to 152½; Wheal Seton, 122½ to 127½; West Chiverton, 67½ to 70; Devon Great Consols, 41½ to 42½; East Pool, 400 to 450; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; East Basset, 17 to 19; Providence, 28 to 30; Grenville, 1½ to 1½; New Seton, 45 to 50.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3288 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,557l. 9s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 114l. 9s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 4l. 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 206 tons 19 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Ore copper.
May 2	2285	1107	110	7½	13s. 9d.
" 9	1228	119	70	5½	13 8
" 16	3992	116	180	6½	14 0
" 23	2370	107	105	7¾	14 5½
June 6	3288	114	90	6¼	14 8

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1½, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 1½, 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s.

The LAFFAK and GARSWOOD COLLIERY COMPANY, with a capital of 75,000l., in shares of 10l. each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The board of direction is almost exclusively composed of merchants and manufacturers of Liverpool and Runcorn, and it appears that the company will have the advantage of an established trade, which only requires extension. The collieries from which the company takes its name are situated at St. Helen's, and the purchase includes the two leases, plant and working stock, cottages, land, flats, wagons, &c. The present workings yield about 2800 tons per week, and a new shaft will, it is expected, be down in twelve months, which will permit of a

saving of 5000l. per annum being effected. The coals have been valued by Mr. J. Higson, and the plant, wagons, &c., by Mr. R. Daglish. From these valuations a deduction has been made, which the directors consider satisfactory, and no charge has been made for good-will, although there is a large and valuable connection attached to the collieries. The directors anticipate an income of at least 15,000l. 10 per cent. dividend.

At the Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1348l. 11s., the profit upon March and April operations being 583l. 13s. 4d. A dividend of 512l. (1l. per share) was declared, leaving 836l. 11s. 10d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The report of the agents drew attention to the increased returns of tin for the two months, and from the present productiveness of the operations throughout the mine they anticipated similar results.

At the Trumpet Consols Mine meeting, on May 29, the accounts for the quarter ending February showed a credit balance of 678l. 11s. 10d. A dividend of 500l. (5s. per share) was declared, leaving 178l. 11s. 10d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The report of the agent stated that the mine was looking very well throughout.

At the South Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed a credit balance of 427l. 9s. A call of 30s. per share was made. It was hoped that about 18 tons of copper ore would be sampled on June 18.

At Spearne Consols Mine meeting, on May 31, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a credit balance of 204l. 12s. 11d. A call of 32s. 6d. per share was made. The report of the agent stated that a call of 32s. 6d. per share was made. The report of the agent stated that a call of 32s. 6d. per share was made. The report of the agent stated that a call of 32s. 6d. per share was made.

At the South Darren Mine meeting, on May 31 (Mr. S. Swonell in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 566l. 6s. 11d. The amount to the credit of profit and loss account at the end of last half-year (after allowing for October labour cost) was 1199l. 4s. 7d.; at the end of the present half-year (including the ore on hand, but less April labour cost) the balance in favour of profit and loss account is 1204l. 1s. 2d., showing an increase during the half-year of 4l. 16s. 7d., but during the six months there have been paid (rent of Pugh's land for five years), and law cost relating thereto, 48l. 4s. 4d., an additional expenditure that will not recur. During the greater portion of January and March dressing operations were impeded by the frost, by which a considerable sampling was lost. The report stated that the reserves of ore laid open and not yet stoped are estimated at from 500 to 600 cubic fathoms, and may be averaged as worth 12l. per fathom; in this estimate the ground in the bottom of the 50 and in advance of the 60 west is not included. The costs are estimated at 350l. per month, and the returns at 550l. per month.

At North Downs Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 616l. 1s. 3d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Captains Tregay and Gifford say—"On the whole, our mine is looking much more promising than during any portion of the last two years, and as we are now in a position to prosecute the various points recommended both cheaply and expeditiously, we would suggest a vigorous prosecution of the same."

At East Gunnislake and South Bedford Consols Mines meeting, on May 30, the accounts showed a cash balance of 17l. 8s. 2d., and an estimated account of payments and receipts before the next meeting. In August, showed an estimated credit balance of 589l. 1s. A call of 3s. per share was made. A letter from Messrs. Martyn, Dennis, and Co., dated May 28, was read, with copy of resolutions passed by the Wheal Russell adventurers, and particulars of progress made by the committee of East Gunnislake and South Bedford Consols Mines, when it was resolved, "That the secretary be desired to issue to the shareholders a circular requesting their assent or dissent from the proposed references to the nominee of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, with regard to an arrangement of a portion of the Wheal Russell sett with the piece of ground recently conceded to the South Bedford Company by His Grace the Duke of Bedford."

At Craddock Moor meeting, on May 29, the accounts showed a credit balance of 488l. 12s. 3d. A call of 7s. per share was made. Capt. H. and J. Taylor and H. Phillips reported on the various operations. They expect to sell 160 tons copper ore in the next two months.

At Pedn-an-drea Mine meeting, on May 30, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2899l. 14s. 8d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Capt. Tregay and Thomas say—"Through the winter months, from excess of water, breakages of rods, &c., we have had many hindrances, which, while causing an increase of cost, contracted our production of tin. All operations are now in good working order, and we are working at much smaller loss, and which loss if our present prospects in the western ground continue, will soon disappear altogether. Our immediate prospects of improvement are in the 120 and 130 west—120 from the dip of tin ground in the 110, west of Cobblers', and in the 130 from the full development of the large lode about the junction of lodes, and approaching the other equally important junction of Killas and granite."

At Wheal Sparrow meeting, on May 30, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2576l. 11s. 9d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Capt. Tregay and Gifford say—"From the position of this mine and the character of the lode there are good prospects of success, to secure which, as the water-charges are heavy, all the points should be prosecuted vigorously, and the sump continued at least, during the summer months. The former workers worked out all the ore ground they discovered, except the tin in the main lode back of the 60, which at a fair price for tin would pay, leaving the mine in such a position that new ground has to be opened up before any profitable return can be secured. There are very good prospects of meeting with new courses of ore, provided the mine be carried out, there can be no question; but to secure this in a reasonable time the outlay necessary to sink the sump and to prove the side lodes simultaneously will be required—for, while the sinking the sump appears to be of the greatest importance, all the other points of operation are of that importance that a good discovery may be made in either of them at any moment."

At the Gwydyr Park Mine General meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a cash balance of 2l. 8s. 6d., and liabilities in excess 24l. 15s. 6d. A call of 6d. per share was made.

At the General Mining Company for Ireland (half-yearly) meeting on Monday (Mr. Redmond Carroll in the chair), it was stated that the absence of sales of lead ore from the mines during the half-year is owing to the fact that, after taking down the old machinery, and prior to the completion of the new, there were no means of making the lead ore which was raised available. Henceforward dressing will be continued, and arrangements are now sufficiently advanced to warrant the expectation that in July since oxide will be prepared for the market. No further progress has been made in the matter of the railway siding at Shallee. The Chairman considered the general aspect of the affairs of the company far from unsatisfactory or discouraging. The report of the directors was received and adopted, and Messrs. Michael Kelly, Edward McIlhenny, and John Darcy were elected auditors. It was stated that the directors had no immediate intention of making a call, but that circumstances might arise to oblige them to do so.

At the Otea Copper Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Wright in the chair), an adjournment was agreed upon, to take into consideration the recommendation of the directors for the raising of further capital. Details in another column.

At the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company meeting it was urged by some of the proprietors that the contract for coals and stores should be thrown open to competition, so as to secure supplies in the future at a lower price. The Chairman observed that the contract had been obtained at the lowest possible price, and at the directors would continue to make these purchases as they had done hitherto. They were, he added, ready to resign their positions if the proprietors considered that the affairs of the company had not been conducted with all prudent economy.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is again highly favourable. In the ISSUED DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "notes issued" of 518,315l., represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown on the liability side an increase in "public deposits" of 354,696l., and in the "seven day and other bills" of 51,066l.; together, 405,762l.; a decrease in the "other deposits" of 122,179l.; and in the "rest" of 6165l.=128,344l.; leaving a net increase of 277,588l., which added to the 9825l. decrease in the "other securities" on the asset side, gives an increase in the total reserve of 287,223l. The minimum rate of discount continues at 2½ per cent.

On the Stock Exchange a very active demand for Mining Shares has prevailed during the week, and the general tendency of prices is upwards. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Devon Great Consols, 40s. 41s.; East Basset, 18; Great Wheal Vor, 17½, 17½, 18, 18½, 18½, 19½; Herodsfoot, 38½; Prince of Wales 2 15-16ths; West Chiverton, 66; Great Laxey, 18; West Seton, 150; Wheal Seton, 125, 124½; East Lovell, 8, 8½; Drake-walls, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½; Port Phillip, 1½; Scottish Australian, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Anglo-Brazilian, 1½, 1½, 1 1-16th, 1 3-16ths, 1 1-16th, 1½; Chontales Gold, 3 11-16ths, 3½, 3½, 4, 4½, 4½, 4½, 3½, 3 15-16ths; Don Pedro, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, 7-16ths, 1½; Pestarena, 3 1-16th, 3 3-16ths, 3½, 3½; St. John del Rey, 61½, 61, 62, 62, 63, 62½; United Mexican, 2½, 2½; Penhalls, 2½; Capula, 1½.

COAL MARKET.—There has been a larger supply of coals this week, 141 ships having arrived. Business in house coals has been active, and, in some instances, a little advance of price has been realised. Bradbury's coals continued steady at the last quotations. Bradbury's

tons sold after the price was raised in the end of last year, no portion of the sales above-mentioned were effected at a higher rate than 8s. 3d. per ton. The net profit from the colliery (including 1041. 16s. of rent of cottages on one of the most fertile farms, and 341. 13s. 3d. of interest, together 1897. 9s. 3d. received) amounted to 10501. 2s. 1d. to meet wear and tear, depreciation, &c., after writing off the sum of 12051. 2s. 1d. The net profit from the colliery in the succeeding year, and to 152,891 tons in 1866.

The following are the Government Returns of the export of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the four months ending April 30, 1867; and also as compared with the four months ending April 30, 1866; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30.			
	1866.	1867.	Decrease.
Coal and culm	£1,494,382	£1,421,955	£ 72,427
Hardware and cutlery	178,017	164,424	13,593
Surgical instruments	147,607	127,728	19,879
Agricultural implements	1,090,672	1,416,296	325,624
Other sorts	402,531	592,536	190,005
Machinery	882,991	1,285,522	402,531
Steam-engines	402,531	592,536	190,005
Other sorts	480,460	692,986	212,526
Total	£4,196,200	£4,022,293	£ 173,907
Metals:—Iron—Pig	452,230	539,234	87,004
Bar	817,221	620,008	197,213
Railroad	1,094,268	1,044,416	49,852
Wire	154,605	115,100	39,505
Ditto telegraphic	169,617	167,729	1,888
Castings	223,412	167,729	56,683
Hoops	697,037	481,177	215,860
Old	839,936	670,080	169,856
Steel	12,994	4,361,260	4,348,266
Copper—Unwrought	174,794	205,696	30,902
Wrought	520,496	605,565	85,069
Other sorts	21,310	76,523	55,213
Brass	209,442	130,706	78,736
Lead—Pig	77,943	287,385	209,442
Or	133,774	89,588	44,186
Tin—Unwrought	655,931	663,897	7,966
Tin-plates	42,282	49,719	7,437
Zinc	—	—	—
Grand total	£10,837,039	£10,006,189	£ 830,850
Less increase—Machinery, 109,724; copper, 114,524; zinc, 7437. =	—	—	222,684
Total decrease	—	—	£ 830,850

The following are the Government Returns of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie for four months ending April 30, 1867, from and to the undermentioned places, showing the respective results in favour of and against this country; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1867.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Exports over Imports.
Australia	£1,566,323	£ 3,544	£ 1,562,779
Belgium	1,270	151,480	150,210
British South Africa	3,969	—	3,969
British Columbia	2,335	—	2,335
British North America	5,509	31,005	25,496
Brazil	68,714	44,149	24,565
France	10,998	437,765	426,767
Germany	610,427	1,575,766	965,339
Gibraltar	23,560	—	23,560
Hanse Towns	182,035	511,628	329,593
Holland	22,686	880,522	857,836
Malta	6,189	70,438	64,249
Mexico, &c.	2,025,463	146,602	1,878,861
Portugal, &c.	43,795	62,300	18,505
Russia	12,495	279,824	267,329
Spain	292	—	292
Turkey	581,870	33,616	548,254
United States	43,715	23,329	20,386
West Africa	118,540	42,280	76,260
Other countries	—	—	—
Total	£5,334,185	£4,298,674	£ 1,035,511
Less exports over imports	—	—	3,105,260
Total increase	—	—	£ 1,035,511

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY'S DIVIDENDS, AND A "MAN OF EXPERIENCE."—Being called upon by the solicitor to this company to discontinue the advertisements relating to these dividends, and by the solicitor to a "Man of Experience," who takes upon himself all responsibility in the matter, not to permit the announcement of this dividend to remain in our columns unless explained or defended, we hold the even scale of justice between the parties by complying with both requests, leaving the solicitors on both sides to their own further course of action in the matter.

GOLD IN WALES—VIGRA AND CLOGAU COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The subjoined statement shows the quantity of Gold received and sold by this company—11,834 ozs. 8 dwts. 18 grs., from 6067 tons 18 cwt. of ore, value 44,709l. 14s. 3d. Dividends paid, 6l. 2s. 6d. on each share of 5l. Quantity received since Dec. 31, 1866:—1070 ozs. 3 dwts. 23 grs., from 687 tons 15 cwt. 0 qr. 18 lbs. of ore

RUBY SILVER.—The mineral wealth of Idaho Territory (U.S.) is represented at the Paris Exposition by specimens of ruby silver, silver glance, and black sulphurets, of great size, beauty, and value. During the past year many tons of similar ore were shipped from Ruby City to New York, via San Francisco, producing an average yield of 68 per cent. in bullion. Oro Fino Mountain, Carson district, Owyhee county, is filled with veins of silver ore, the most noted of which are Oro Fino, Morning Star, Rising Star, and Poorman, from which this ore was taken; the last-named mine, under the management of Mr. Walbridge, of New York, yielded in 1866 more than 150,000l. sterling in bullion, and the Oro Fino and Morning Star are stated to have produced a much greater amount. The official report of Mr. John A. Post, the United States Inspector of Internal Revenue, for the ten months of January to October, 1866, was for duties upon a declared value of \$1,073,256.78 from the district. Emigration has rapidly lessened the cost of labour and supplies, and many thousands of Chinese and other labourers are now employed upon the Central Pacific Railroad, by which it is expected that a direct communication with San Francisco will be effected within three years.

JOINT STOCK COAL COMPANY (Limited).—This large and flourishing company, in carrying out its original design of extending its depots to those towns where there is a large body of shareholders, has purchased the plant, &c., of the Norfolk and East Suffolk Coal Company, carried on by Ramsay and Co., of Norwich and Peterborough. The business done by this firm has been one of the most extensive in the Eastern Counties, and, under the able supervision of the Joint-Stock Coal Company, we have no doubt that the trade will be greatly extended. We may state that nothing has been given for the goodwill of the business, and the plant taken simply at a valuation. A local committee of gentlemen, of great influence in the Eastern Counties, has been appointed to supervise the trade of the district. We understand the directors are allotting the remainder of the shares, and from the position the company has already attained, there is no doubt they will be rapidly taken up.

THE GONNESSA MINING COMPANY.—We learn that considerable deposits of calamine ore have been discovered in some parts of this company's concessions, which are likely to add very much to the value of the concern.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 78, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, and No. 20, SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, shares, mining, and other miscellaneous securities bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

SANDYS, VIVIAN, AND CO., COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY, HAYLE, CORNWALL, ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING MACHINERY FOR WATER-WORKS, MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND TOOLS of every description. Foreign mines supplied on the best terms, and at the shortest notice. Second-hand Mining Machinery and Pitwork in Stock; also a new 4 and a 2-horse power high-pressure vertical engines, with boilers, and a second-hand 19-inch water engine, condensing.

COLLIERY MANAGER—WANTED. A thoroughly competent Gentleman to MANAGE A LARGE COLLIERY. Address, "M. H.," Colliery Guardian Office, No. 5, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO LARGE CAPITALISTS OF COAL MINES.—One of the most important discoveries of our century is just now made in Belgium. This discovery consists in MAKING SLACK COAL EQUAL TO BLACK COAL. It heats better, lasts longer, costs very much less, burns without smoke or smell, scarcely any ashes, and is of the simplest fabrication. Apply for conditions of selling to Monsieur LUC LEROY, 10, Walhamgrove, Fulham, London.

TO CAPITALISTS—PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.—FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUABLE COAL AND CANNEL SEAMS, already in working. Liability can be limited, if desired. Principals only treated with. Apply to Messrs. EYRE and LAWSON, Solicitors, 1, John-street, Bedford-square, London.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS AND MINING COMPANIES.—WANTED, by a Person 34 years of age, of gentlemanly address, a SITUATION, either home or abroad. Is thoroughly conversant with accounts, is a practical mapper, dialler, and surveyor, and has a good practical knowledge of mining. First-class references. Address, "B. B.," Post-office, Gunpowder Square, Cornwall.

TO IRONMASTERS.—The ADVERTISER, who has had many years experience in manufacturing every description of bar-iron, angle, rails, plates, sheets, &c., is now OPEN for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as OUT-DOOR MANAGER. First-class testimonials and references, with satisfactory proof for leaving last employer. Apply, "W. P.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A SITUATION as MINING AGENT in any part of NORTH or SOUTH WALES, having been in the country for the last twenty-five years; thoroughly acquainted and conversant with the inhabitants and their language; with references to my last and other employers for the last twenty years. Address, "S. T. J.," Post-office, Aberystwyth; or to the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO PERSONS TO JOIN THREE OTHER PARTIES in finding £5000 each, to DEVELOPE A COLLIERY IN NORTH WALES, partially opened out. The situation is good, the royalties very moderate, and the prospects of good returns first-rate. No goodwill required. Apply, with bona fide name and address, to Mr. JOHN LEIGH, Solicitor, 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

WANTED, A RE-ENGAGEMENT as COLLIERY MANAGER.—Many years' experience and first-class testimonials. No objection to go abroad. Apply to "H. M.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, A REGULAR SUPPLY OF GOOD CARBONATE OF BARYTES. State lowest price. Address, "H. C.," 129, Market-street, Manchester.

WANTED, A WATER-WHEEL, from 45 to 55 ft. diameter, and from 4 to 5 ft. in breast.—Price and particulars to be sent to Capt. F. NORTHLEY, Goghnau, Aberystwyth.—Dated May 29, 1867.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, A PORTABLE ENGINE of 14-horse power, double cylinder, of first-class construction, workmanship, and material. Winding gear to order. SECOND-HAND PORTABLE FORGE. Apply to Messrs. BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, engineers, Banbury, Oxon.

FOR SALE, and may be seen at the Ashburton Mines, ONE 66 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 11 ton CORNISH made BOILERS. ONE 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, only made a short time, and as good as new, with an 11 ton BOILER. A 24 in. WHIM ENGINE, with stamps attached. ONE 11 ton BOILER. Several WATER-WHEELS of various sizes, one with a very excellent drawing machine attached. Pumps and materials of all sorts and sizes. Application may be made to Mr. W. MATTHEWS, engineer, Tavistock, or as seen on application to people in charge of the mine.

LANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq., TO BE SOLD, FORTY SHARES, at £1 per share. No calls. Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—The directors of the National Provincial Bank of England hereby give notice that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and a HALF-YEARLY BONUS OF NINE PER CENT., will be PAYABLE on the company's stock on and after the 10th day of July next, when the dividend and bonus warrants may be obtained at the company's office, 112, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), or at the different branches. The Transfer-books will be closed on and after Saturday, the 8th inst., until the dividend and bonus become payable. By order of the Court of Directors, A. ROBERTSON, Agent and Manager, 112, Bishopsgate-street, London, June 4, 1867.

IN the course of the month of FEBRUARY, 1868, on a day to be fixed hereafter, will be PUBLICLY SOLD, to the highest bidder, by the COMPANY FOR THE PROMOTION OF OPENING MINES IN NETHERLANDS INDIA, in liquidation, and after future approval by Government, THE CONCESSION FOR THE WORKING OF THE COAL MINES AT BANJOE-IRANG (KALANGAN), situated in the residency south, and eastern division of BORNEO, together with the WORKS at the MINES, erected by the company, in such condition as they may be found on being taken over. Information can be obtained at Amsterdam, from Messrs. HEERKEN and Co., whilst the original documents are kept for investigation at the office of Messrs. TIEDEMAN and VAN KENCKHEM at this place. J. J. BLANCKENHAGEN, G. A. DE LANGE, D. JANETTE WALEN. Batavia, 12th April, 1867.

TO BLAST-FURNACE PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS. **FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE BLOWING ENGINE,** 8 ft. 4 in. stroke, with cylinder 40 in. diameter, also with blowing cylinder 8 ft. diameter and 8 ft. 4 in. stroke, fitted with pump for raising water from a well, and force-pump for feeding boilers. This engine was made by Messrs. Alkin and Co., of Glasgow, in 1859, and has only been worked three years.

Also, ONE HORIZONTAL HOIST ENGINE, 2 ft. 6 in. stroke, and cylinder 14 in. diameter, fitted with pinion 16 in. diameter and 8 1/2 in. broad; one spur wheel 7 ft. 8 in. diameter and 8 1/2 in. broad; one pair of drums, 7 ft. 6 in. diameter, and shaft; two cast-iron pulleys, 6 ft. diameter, and one pulley, 9 ft. diameter, with iron arms; together with guides, ropes, and cages, &c.

FOUR SINGLE-TUBE CORNISH BOILERS, each 30 ft. long and 6 ft. diameter, and TWO PLATE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, each 40 ft. long and 6 ft. diameter. Each of these boilers are fitted with steam and feed-pipes, safety and blow-off valves; also floats, dampers, steam and water-pipes of various sizes.

ONE WROUGHT-IRON WATER TANK, 55 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 2 feet 10 inches deep.

Also, about 160 ft. of AIR TUBING, 5 ft. diameter, made of 3-16ths in. plates.

EIGHT 800 VALVES, for heating steel plates, and SIX CAST-IRON PIPES for the same, 9 ft. long and 14 in. diameter; also 142 HEATING STOVE PIPES.

EIGHT SLAG BOGIES, SIX FLAT BOGIES, and FOUR SLAG CONES; several BARROWS, &c.

ONE SECOND-HAND six-wheel coupled LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER, with 14 1/2 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.

Also, the WORKING APPARATUS OF SIXTY COKE OVENS, consisting of 120 cast-iron balance weights for doors, 120 cast-iron pulleys 14 in. diameter, 120 wrought-iron spindles 9 ft. long, 1 1/2 diameter, 60 cast-iron frames, one double-power wheel for drawing coke ovens, &c.

Application to be made to Mr. JOHN DAGLISH, Londonderry Offices, Seaham Harbour.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS. **FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE VALUABLE PLANT, STOCK, AND FIXTURES** of the ADELPHI IRONWORKS, CANNON STREET, SALFORD, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS SMITH, comprising MACHINERY, MOULDING BOXES, STOCK OF PIG and SCRAP IRON, &c. The premises are held under lease of 21 years, of which there are 15 years unexpired, and are replete with all the necessities for conducting a large and profitable trade.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. SALE, SHIPMAN, SEDDON, and SALE, Solicitors, Booth-street, Manchester; or to Messrs. LEES and GRAHAM, Accountants, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

MESSRS. FREDERICK GILL AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACT BUSINESS in all MINING STOCKS and SHARES at closest market net prices, either for cash or account. Messrs. F. GILL and Co. can recommend the purchase of shares in a mining company which possesses a most valuable property, containing several good lodes productive of copper ore and blende in large quantities. The late owner has taken a large number of the shares; and many practical miners in the district, who believe that a few months vigorous working will prove the mine a splendid success, have also taken shares. Cheques to be crossed "City Bank."

JOHN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH, CALL THE ATTENTION OF COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and others to the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of second-hand CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES and BOILERS at cheap rates. Plans, valuations, removal, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken. FOR SALE, ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, also an excellent CRUSHER.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, OF LLANIDIOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynastig and Cwm Ffwr Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent. Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidiodes, Montgomeryshire.

Malvern Improvement Act, 1851—Tenders for Gas Coal.

TENDERS ARE REQUIRED by the MALVERN IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS for the SUPPLY OF EIGHT HUNDRED TONS OF GAS COALS and ONE HUNDRED TONS OF BEST CANNEL COAL. Parties tendering are requested to state the rate per ton at which they will deliver and stack the coal free into the Commissioners' Stores at the Gas-works, Great Malvern.

The coal must be clean samples of the description contracted to be supplied, free from dirt, shale, and top and bottom stuff, the manager of the gas-works having power to reject coal of an improper quality, or of a description differing from that contracted for.

Tenders to be addressed, under cover, to the Chairman of the Malvern Improvement Commissioners, and endorsed "Tenders for Gas Coal," and to be left at the Commissioners' Office, in Great Malvern, on or before Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1867.

The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to enter into the usual contract for the supply thereof.

By order, WM. WILKES CAWLEY, Clerk. Dated this 5th day of June, 1867.

TO COAL OWNERS AND OTHERS. **THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY** are now GRANTING LICENSES for the USE of their PATENT for the UTILIZATION OF COAL DUST. All communications to be addressed to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

LEAD ORES.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
May 26—	Rose and Chilverton ..	254	10 2 6
—	Minera	100	13 1 6
—	ditto	95	13 1 6
—	ditto	105	13 1 6
—	ditto	70	13 2 6
—	ditto	50	13 3 6
—	Clara United	20	12 2 6
June 3—	Isle of Man Mining Co.	100	22 17 0

BLENDE.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.
May 31—	Minera	88	£ 4 5 6
—	ditto	56	4 4 0
—	ditto	57	3 15 0
—	Treloggan	100	4 0 0
—	Great Laxey	300	3 10 6

BLACK TIN.			
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.
May 31—	East Providence ..	4 6 1 15	£ 224 0 0

COPPER ORES. Sampled at the Harrington Ore Wharf, Liverpool, and to be sold on June 19 by Mr. JAMES LEWIS:—

LOT 1—	Knockmahon ore, ex Island Queen	86 tons.
2—	" " ex ditto	86 "
3—	" " ex ditto	85 "
4—	" " ex Lady Mulgrave	66 "
5—	" " ex ditto	65 "
6—	" " ex West Docks	74 "
7—	" " ex ditto	73 "
		= 535 tons.

COPPER AND COPPER ORES Sold at LIVERPOOL, from May 15 to May 31.

Messrs. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (May 31) write—The weaker tone in the market advised in the postscript of our last report as manifested at the close has been continued with some irregularities during the fortnight. The result of the Swansea sale on the 28th is a very satisfactory feature, the average unitage having been nearly 14s. 11d. per unit, but otherwise importers and holders have been inclined to meet any demands more freely. As will be seen, imports of bars and ingots have been very heavy during the fortnight, and we reduce quotations for the former. The mail from Chili, dated April 17, brings advice of charters to the extent of 1360 tons fine copper in the fortnight, which is moderate. The shipments for the first quarter of the year, as will be seen below, show a falling off; they amount to 10,950 tons, and when the mail left there were 6590 tons loading and 1360 tons chartered for. First quarter of 1867, 241,114 quintals; ditto 1866, 293,429 quintals; ditto 1865, 288,294 quintals; ditto 1864, 348,561 quintals. Sales since our last have been—

Mine or ship.	Tons.	Price.	Mine or ship.	Tons.	Price.
Reg.—Vencedora ..	300	£ 0 14 6	Bars—Mersey	100	£ 71 10 0
Reg.—Californian ..	350	0 14 6	Ing.—San Luis	40	80 0 0
Reg.—Cape	600	0 14 9	Reg.—Edgar	100	0 14 7 1/2
Ing.—Scout	30	79 0 0	Bars—J. Blyth	35	72 0 0
Ing.—Second hands ..	42	78 10 0	Bars—Corinna	30	71 10 0
Reg.—Second hands ..	670	0 14 4 1/2			

Arrivals during the fortnight—Carrizal, Galico, 903 tons ore and 60 tons Barilla; Jane Blythe, Valparaiso, 35 tons bars; Kent, Guayaquil, 400 tons bars and 200 tons ingots; Corinna, Valparaiso, 200 tons bars; Joshua, Guayaquil, 200 tons ingots; Duchess of Lancaster, Valparaiso, 31 tons bars; Alpha, Trome, 150 tons bars; Canton, Valparaiso, 16 tons regulus; Edgar, Carrizal, 700 tons regulus; Vicuña, Valparaiso, 60 tons bars; Caicagua, Valparaiso, 50 tons bars; Tecumseh, Valparaiso, 150 tons bars; Cape Horn, Valparaiso, 240 tons bars; Esmeralda, Trome, 173 tons ore; Oberon, Valparaiso, 45 tons bars. At Swansea—Beta, San der Azucan, 725 tons ore.

Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available are—	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	2874	3747	4721	770	351
Swansea	4819	2921	40	—	64
Have	—	—	4000	300	—

Total

7693	6668	8761	1070	415
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Representing about 14,550 tons of fine copper, against 13,000 tons May 31, 1866; 14,150 tons May 31, 1865; and 8250 tons May 31, 1864.

COPPER ORES. Sampled May 22, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Cambrone, June 6.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wh. Seton (Pendarves)	92	£0 16 0	Clifford Amalgamated	60	£5 2 0
ditto	99	4 6 0	ditto	29	3 3 6
ditto	86	4 2 0	West Tolgus	97	4 5 0
ditto	85	4 2 0	ditto	95	4 6 6
ditto	84	4 1 6	ditto	90	4 5 0
ditto	81	4 0 6	ditto	66	4 5 0
ditto	74	6 19 6	ditto	54	4 11 0
ditto	67	4 2 0	South Crofty	94	3 1 6
ditto	60	4 12 6	ditto	81	2 19 6
ditto	67	0 15 6	ditto	68	6 15 0
ditto	63	6 5 0	ditto	48	2 2 0
ditto	49	5 3 6	ditto	39	5 5 6
ditto	15	0 18 6	ditto	25	8 16 0
ditto	7	2 5 0	Carn Camborne	58	1 8 0
West Seton	85	4 5 6	ditto	50	2 2 6
ditto	79	9 1 6	ditto	40	2 1 6
ditto	77	2 9 0	ditto	32	4 17 6
ditto	77	2 19 0	Wheat Bassett	42	4 16 0
ditto	69	4 4 0	ditto	45	4 16 0
ditto	55	6 16 0	ditto	35	4 4 0
ditto	53	8 4 6	ditto	30	8 10 6
ditto	47	5 3 0	East Pool	70	3 5 6
ditto	25	5 8 0	ditto	50	3 14 6
Clifford Amalgamated	80	6 15 6	ditto	39	4 3 6
ditto	80	6 15 6	Dolcoath	33	4 16 6
ditto	71	5 0 0	East Bassett	33	3 15 6
ditto	62	6 11 0	Tresavean	30	2 3 6
ditto	61	6 9 6	Pedn-an-drea	9	4 16 6

WATSON AND OUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND OUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND OUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and OUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and OUELL, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and OUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and OUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and OUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

PRINCE OF WALES—"X. X."—The question of reducing the number of shares in Prince of Wales has been frequently mooted, but there always appeared to us to be difficulties in the way, and there is not now the objection to 12,680 shares that there was. Several holders for investment have now 1000 each, and the mine in reality is gradually being bought up, and may soon be in very few hands indeed, and quite beyond market influences. At the meeting of 14 of our clients held 6000 shares, and ourselves and friends now hold nearly 9000 out of the 12,680, so that there are fewer shareholders than there are in many mines divided into 24 or 32 shares. The same objection to the large number of shares (12,680) has been made to the West Prince of Wales, but here again several Prince of Wales holders have 1000 and even 2000 each, and there are none on the market.

"W. H."—We shall be happy to answer privately the questions respecting North Chiverton.

CHONTALS.—Since we called attention to the state of this property on the 11th ult., shares have risen 1s. per share, or 30,000l., and the time is not far distant when a much greater rise will take place.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The assays of the 122 tons of copper ore sampled last week are as follows:—49 tons, 11½ per cent.; 45 tons, 11½ per cent.; 38 tons, 7¼ per cent., making it worth something over 1000l. for the month. The 55 west is not yet up to the first cross-course, while the 45 west is rich beyond the second cross-course, a long way ahead of the 55, and any temporary falling off in the latter we do not regard. The mine, our readers are aware, is held under lease from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and this week the agent for the "Duchy" has inspected it, and says, we understand, that "it is the best young mine that ever came under his notice." This is very satisfactory to us.

"ISIDOREX" (Liverpool).—We may probably refer to the matter next week. We are at a loss to account for the almost total neglect of West Drake Walls and Drake Walls after the flourish made about them a short time ago, neither can we say whether or not the agent employs his time occasionally in reporting and telegraphing on Prince of Wales.

SALES OF MINING PROPERTIES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY submitted for sale, by public auction, at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, the ironworks and collieries known as the Cwm Celyn, Blaenau, and Coalbrook Vale, situated in Aberystwith, Monmouthshire, comprising a total area of upwards of 999 acres. There are eleven known seams of coal, of the aggregate thickness of 41 feet, and seven courses of rich ironstone, besides several excellent veins of fire-clay, of considerable use for the manufacture of bricks, constantly required in working the property. The iron produced has long been known in the market by the C diamond brand, being in repute not only in England, but throughout the Continent and the colonies. The auctioneer, in offering the property, said that, so far as the minerals were concerned, he would draw attention to a report made by Mr. John Hedley, in which that gentleman, after a careful examination, both underground and at surface, valued the property at 226,000l. That report was made in 1865, and at that time between 60,000 and 70,000l. had been divided out of earnings. There are 20 pits in use on the property, many of which may, by a small outlay, be sunk to the lower seams, and thus command the field of coal under the three-quarter coal, which is still unworked. The quantities of coal and iron raised from the pits annually on an average of six years have been 301,200 tons, and the quantity of finished bar and railway iron made at the works at the same average is 30,000 tons per annum. He (the auctioneer) had made a calculation of the market value of the royalty of 8d. per ton, of the ground rents, machinery, rolling stock, &c., by which he valued them at 125,000l., being nearly half less than Mr. Hedley's valuation. The property was now offered in one lot by the Inspectors, whose only wish was to close the affairs of the previous proprietors. No bid being made, the property was withdrawn.

Mr. W. M. ABBOTT submitted for sale at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, by order of the Court of Chancery, the mineral property known as the Stove Iron Ore Mines, situated near Weedon, Northamptonshire. The estate was held under lease from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and produced iron ore, yellow ochre, limestone, and sand, and comprised in all about 1700 acres. The right of use of the tramway connecting the property with the London and North-Western Railway was included in the lot: 2000l. was bid, and no other offer being made the auctioneer said the property was sold at that price, it being in excess of the reserve price.

Mr. CHARLES THOMAS submitted for sale by public auction, at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the whole of the machinery and materials belonging to Grylls Wheel Florence, comprising a 30-in. rotary steam-engine, boiler, 12-head stamps, pumps, pumping gear, dressing-floors, &c. The auctioneer said that the committee of the Grylls Wheel Florence Company having handed over the leases, &c., of the sett, the machinery now submitted would be most valuable for any further development of the property, for which a new lease, on the most liberal terms, is promised, or are easily removable, the property being near to the turnpike road and a shipping port. The whole was put up in one lot, and, after a spirited competition, was knocked down for 360l.

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS IN PROSPECTUSES.—It has been decided by Vice-Chancellor Wood, in *Tarte's case* (following similar decisions in other cases of a like kind), that to entitle a shareholder to relief on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentations in the prospectus, he must not wait to see if it will be to his advantage to apply or not.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.—Section 16 of The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 Vict., c. 11, which enacts that no shareholder shall be entitled to transfer any share after any call has been made in respect thereof, until he shall have paid such call, nor until he shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share held by him, applies only to the transfer of shares upon which a call has been made and is unpaid; and a company is, therefore, bound to register a transfer of shares upon which all the calls have been paid, although the transferee is at the same time the holder of shares upon which a call has been made which is still unpaid. This was the holding of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, in the case of *Hubberty v. the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company*, which we noticed when the case was before the Court of Queen's Bench, whose judgment is, by this decision, affirmed.

COMPOSITION DEEDS.—When a debtor has property and money in his possession or control sufficient for payment of a dividend of 10s. 6d. or more in 1l., the Court will not sustain a deed under the 192d section, whereby he covenants to pay his creditors a composition of 2s. 6d. only. This was the case *ex parte Foster*, in re Cowan, decided in the London Court of Bankruptcy.

THE PRICE OF TIN.—The Miners' Association meeting, held at Penzance, on Tuesday, was numerously and influentially attended. Mr. Brydges Williams, of Truro, occupied the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. S. H. James (purchaser of Botalack), Mr. Richard Boyne (purchaser of Wheal Owies), Mr. S. Higgs (purchaser of Providence, &c.), Mr. Alfred Chenhalls (St. Just), Mr. Edward Bolitho, Mr. R. R. Mitchell, Mr. William Bolitho, Mr. Lanyon, Redruth; Mr. Mark Pearce, &c. The various tin-smelting companies in Cornwall were all represented, except Messrs. Williams. Throughout the meeting the most perfect unanimity prevailed, and it is said the various smelters are desirous of rendering all the assistance in their power towards the promotion of the welfare of the mining interest. A strong feeling is said to have been expressed by many present as to the great injury caused frequently to the tin trade by some engaged in it underselling others, thereby causing a tendency to depressed prices and distrust in the trade generally, acting thereby very prejudicially to the interest of the miner. An anxious desire is even said to be expressed that any sales of tin ore should be withheld from any buyer who attempts on any occasion to undersell. The general tenor of the observations at the meeting seemed to imply that the aspect of the tin trade just now is healthy, and prices firm; but an immediate advance to any extent can hardly be anticipated. It is now nearly two months that in Cornwall the sum paid to the tin miners has been quite at a standstill; and it would be far better for all that the state of the trade should attain a healthy and very firm position, and that any advance should be the result of a sound and improved status, rather than there should be any merely temporary rise in prices followed by reduced quotations, which only tend to disappointment and renewed depression in the mining districts. *Cornish Telegraph.*

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

EAST WHEEL FLORENCE.—In reply to the party asking for information relative to East Wheel Florence, I beg to say the mine is now known as Wheal Mary Florence, and its position and prospects are first-rate. The mine is opening up splendidly, and will, no doubt, if worked with energy, be highly remunerative. It embraces the same run of lodes as the celebrated Prince of Wales, and gives promise, ere long, of being equally productive. A parcel of copper ore is now being prepared for the market, broken in driving the adit level, not 20 fms. below surface. Nothing wanted but greater depth to make a dividend mine.—W. V.

The MINING JOURNAL may be had every Sunday morning of M. L. Nicoud Bellenger, rue Rivoli, 212, Paris. Price 65 centimes. Mr. Nicoud Bellenger also supplies all English and American books and newspapers to order.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

* With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENT SHEET was published, which contains—the Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Assessments of Mines, &c. (including the examination of Mr. Davey, M.P., Mr. John Taylor, Mr. R. Hunt, and Mr. Lumley)—Sir George Grey's Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Mines—the Mineral Resources of Hayti—the Steam-Engine: as it is, and as it should be—the Great Ironmaster, John Wilkinson—Absorption of Gases by Metals, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 8, 1867.

The returns of the Board of Trade, with respect to the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, which are now made up for the month, and the four months ending April 30, show a decrease in the value of the exports of 6,171,050l., as compared with the first four months of last year, the total for the present period being 56,186,529l., against 62,357,579l. in 1866; but in comparison with 1865 there is an increase of no less than 8,479,711l., so that the statement put forth, although so much less in the aggregate than last year, is, nevertheless, a marvellous proof of the manner in which our shipping trade extends itself in every branch of produce and manufacture. For the month of April, the amount declared is 13,804,908l., against 15,366,414l. in April, 1866, and 12,071,111l. in April, 1865.

Mining industry maintains a good position in these heavy figures, and furnishes only about one-seventh of the decrease, whereas, in the increase, the usual proportion is about one-fifth. The total difference between the amount this year and that of last is 830,850l.; the balance between 10,837,039l. and 10,006,189l., after allowing for a collective increase in machinery, copper, and zinc, of 222,684l. Iron shows the largest amount of decrease, being 583,798l. less than during the first four months of 1866. Hardwares and cutlery, 202,204l.; lead, 88,154l.; coals and culm, 72,427l.; tin, unwrought, 44,186l.; tin-plates, 32,034l.; brass, 24,179l.; and steel, 6552l. The increase in copper is 114,523l.; machinery, 100,724l.; and zinc, 7437l.

The transactions in gold and silver bullion and specie were in favour of this country during the period mentioned, the exports having amounted to 4,298,574l., and the imports to 5,334,185l. The excess of our shipments to ten countries over their remittances was 3,105,650l.; but the excess of receipts from ten other countries over our exports was 4,141,261l., thus leaving a balance to the credit of England in these transactions of 1,035,611l. There is nothing very particular to allude to in the respective interchange of dealings between these 20 places. France took 1,575,756l., and sent back 610,427l.; Holland, 860,522l., against 22,686l.; Egypt, 437,765l., against 10,998l.; but, on the other hand, Mexico sent us 2,025,463l., and took 146,602l.; Australia, 1,566,323l., against 3544l.; and the United States, 581,870l., against 33,616l.

THE CHEAP IRON QUESTION.

By what process can a fair saleable quality of Staffordshire sheets be so manufactured as to lead to their sale in Liverpool at 8l. 3s. per ton? Yet at that price sheets made in the district named are now being sold at that port; and it costs 11s. 6d. per ton to transport them from the place of manufacture to the place of sale. "How much can the producer be getting out of such sales?" was the enquiry of the writer of this article when the fact was communicated to him, only three days ago, by an ironmaster who had just returned from seeking orders in Liverpool. "How much is he losing, you mean," was the rejoinder. It does not, however, follow that the feat cannot be accomplished, and money honestly made by the operation. The article in the MINING JOURNAL of last week may, perhaps, throw some light upon the question, supported, as that article would seem to have been in certain of its statements, by the information communicated by the writer in the succeeding article, which related to the "State of Trade in the North of England." There it was stated—

"The effect of the bad trade has been to induce makers to force a market, and the low range of prices has offered great inducements to ironfounders and consumers generally to try whether the Cleveland iron would not answer their purpose as well as the more expensive brands. The consequence has been that this iron has risen in favour, and is now much more extensively used than it has ever been at any previous period. Not only has the home demand increased very considerably, but a heavy trade has sprung up with the Continent. The Belgian iron manufacturers and founders are importing large quantities of Middlesbrough iron. France is also a purchaser, and the continental blast-furnace proprietors find themselves unable to compete with the English makers, so their furnaces have, in many instances, been blown-out."

There can be no doubt but that much has yet to be learnt by the ironmasters in this country as to the benefits to be derived from the discoveries of the resources of Nature in the newer districts. But it does not follow that the knowledge at present acquired is sufficient to enable so great a reduction as 1l. 6s. 6d. a ton to be effected in the making of sheet-iron; for that is the reduction between the price of sheets at the works in South Staffordshire, according to the "list" rates, and the price which we have given as operating in respect of the sales effected in Liverpool by certain makers.

The attention which is now, however, being given to the whole subject will soon furnish a solution of the problem. It is no new thing for very low prices to be accepted in the iron trade, as well as in every other manufacture, at exceptionally depressing times in commercial matters; but such reasons are not hinted as operating in the case under consideration, notwithstanding the rejoinder above quoted. Operations in the process of manufacture were hinted at which would have the effect of leaving the iron much less pure than is necessary to an excellent quality of iron; but it is not conclusive either that those operations were adopted, or that the iron was not of the "fair saleable quality" that it professed to be. By the use of certain mixtures, not usually adopted by the proprietors of mills and forges, strip-iron of a fair quality is being made in the same district at a price which would make the quotation of that description of iron as low in Liverpool as 7l. 11s. 6d.; and we have reason to know that the rolling of strips at the price we have given is attended with a reasonable profit to the maker.

At the same time, it would be unfair not to add that the merchant who is buying the cheap sheets was prepared to give 1l. more for sheets of a brand, also peculiar to South Staffordshire—that is, a guarantee of a quality of iron of the first class. But even at that enhanced price, as compared with the 8l. 5s. iron, the better quality could not be secured. Our object in referring to this matter is simply to keep before the trade the question which is now engaging so much attention. We feel convinced that much is yet to be accomplished in the matter of mixtures in the puddling-furnace, as well as in the use to be made in the crucible of those pigs which have not hitherto been regarded as suitable to the production of finished iron of a class that shall reflect credit upon the producers. If the experiments that have yet to be made should not result in a quality

of iron being turned out that shall be of this kind, the trade must not, if it values its prospects, go for cheap iron and bad. We have no fear of competition from any quarter, so long as the British ironmaster will only avail himself of the growing facilities which are surrounding him for making a really good quality of iron by methods unaccustomed to watch narrowly how they can utilise the varied products of other districts. Already the American masters are yielding to the British the ability to produce first-class descriptions of iron and steel to be used in the States, even with the existing heavy tariff in their favour.

[Erratum.—In the article inserted last week entitled "Cheap Iron and Coal," par. 3, line 21, for "In that cinder condition," read "In that crude condition."]

GOLD MINING has generally been considered peculiarly fickle and uncertain. Such was the opinion of the old Spaniards, who left us the proverb that "A silver mine brings misery, and a gold mine ruin." If, however, we may judge by the experience of modern times, it is doubtful whether gold mining has not a fair claim to rank equally with either of the other metals as a profitable speculation. We would leave out of the question the gold diggings and washings of California and Australia, although even there true mining is making great progress, and the quartz has been penetrated to a considerable depth. It is, however, in the older gold region of Brazil that we find mining carried to a depth where some philosophers predicted gold would never be found, and where, on the contrary, it is more abundant than ever. The St. John del Rey Mining Company is a remarkable instance of successful gold mining, secured by patience and perseverance. Another prize is added to the list in the Don Pedro North del Rey Company, which, after some years of patient labour, and an outlay of much capital, has met with a rich deposit of gold in a jacotinga formation. In last week's Journal we inserted a statement by Mr. WALTER FUCOT, of the extraordinary results obtained from some of the jacotinga formations in Brazil, including the famous Gongo Soco Mine, formerly worked by the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company. Mr. FUCOT is of opinion that there are many of those gold-bearing jacotinga mines well worthy of being re-opened, and he is evidently more impressed with the value of the jacotinga than with the quartz lodes. The statement referred to formed an appendix to a report made to the directors of the East del Rey Mining Company, who had employed Mr. FUCOT to inspect their mines, and particularly a jacotinga lode which had been discovered on their property. The report is so favourable, and the prospects so encouraging, that the East del Rey Company, which is under liquidation, is about to be reconstituted, under the title of the Sao Vicente Gold Mining Company, and will, no doubt, be well received.

COPPER, &c.—The annual Parliamentary return shows that in the year 1866, 129,547 tons of copper ore and regulus, from Chili and other parts, were imported into the United Kingdom—11,346 tons of copper unwrought, &c.; 10,063 tons partly wrought, 270 tons of plates and sheets, and copper manufactures, and copper plates engraved of the value of 9475l., this last item showing a great decrease from the previous year, when it amounted to 30,054l. The British copper exported in the year, chiefly sheets, nails, &c., amounted to 28,424 tons, against 31,609 tons in the preceding year; India is the largest customer. The import of tin, chiefly from Singapore and the Straits, amounted to 5523 tons, and of ore and regulus 395 tons; and the British tin exported was 4280 tons, against 5186 tons in 1865. The zinc imported, chiefly from Germany and Belgium, amounted to 29,239 tons; of zinc, 13,674 tons, as against 5158 tons in 1865; oxide of zinc, 1352 tons. The British zinc exported, chiefly to India, was 6454 tons, as against 4461 tons in 1865. The import of lead in 1866, chiefly from Spain, comprised 35,946 tons of pig and sheet lead; 10,155 of lead ore, as against 5584 tons in 1865; and 1058 tons of white lead. The British lead exported, chiefly to the United States, China, Australia, Russia, and France, comprised 20,563 tons of pig, 4728 tons rolled and sheet, 2097 tons of piping, 2653 tons shot, 2918 tons red lead, 4798 tons of white lead. The chief items of our export of foreign copper were 10,414 tons, part wrought, and 3678 tons unwrought in bricks, pigs, &c.; 10,000 tons of foreign tin were also exported, 3449 tons of foreign zinc, and 858 tons of foreign lead, pig, or sheet.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom in April was 829,505 tons, as compared with 930,079 tons in April, 1866, and 794,243 tons in April, 1865. Notwithstanding the check which the exports are shown by these figures to have sustained in April, the deliveries to France amounted in that month to 172,410 tons, as compared with 141,073 tons in April, 1866, and 139,549 tons in April, 1865. The aggregate exports in the four months ending April 30 were 2,716,700 tons, as compared with 2,915,877 tons in the corresponding period of 1866, and 2,637,795 tons in the corresponding period of 1865. The exports increased in the first four months of this year to the Hanse Towns, France, Spain, &c.; but they declined to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Italy, the United States, Brazil, British India, &c. The exports to France to April 30 this year attained the considerable total of 656,942 tons, as compared with 576,471 tons to the corresponding date of 1866, and 501,030 tons to the corresponding date of 1865. The value of the coal exported in April was 426,887l., against 471,980l. in April, 1866, and 375,385l. in April, 1865; and for the four months ending April 30, 1,421,955l., against 1,494,382l. in the corresponding period of 1866, and 1,280,163l. in the corresponding period of 1865.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—The director of the chemical laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society writes—"Petroleum is not more dangerous than camphine or spirit of wine; but the public know the danger of the latter, and act accordingly; they do not know the danger of petroleum, for it is sold to them as lamp oil. If petroleum can but be saved from the prejudices and immediate interests of its refiners, importers, brokers, and dealers, it may indeed become not only the fuel but the artificial light of the future, for the uses of the rich and poor alike. Petroleum is a mixture of spirit and oil; the spirit has the excellent properties of camphine or turpentine, and is far cheaper; the oil is as harmless as the old vegetable oils, superior to them in illuminating power, and its cost much less. It is the business of the refiner to separate the spirit from the oil, but at present this operation is only partly effected. Let the separation be made complete, and the two products be introduced into trade under honest names, and we shall probably hear little more of the dangers of petroleum. Let the one be called "mineral turpentine," "mineral camphine," &c., and it will be treated with the usual precautions attending the use of a spirit, the other be merely called "oil," "lamp oil," "paraffin oil," &c., and it will be treated as an oil. So long as a liquid containing a spirit is sold to the public as an oil, so long there will be frights and fires attending the use of petroleum. Sell the two separately, under their own names, and petroleum will probably receive a development as a fuel and a light hitherto unsuspected by its most sanguine friends."

OUR FUTURE FUEL.—"I think there is little doubt (says Mr. W. Bridges Adams, in a letter to the *Times*) that the fuel of the future time will be liquid, and not solid. At present petroleum is dearer than coal, but the production will be constantly on the increase, and the cost will lessen. As steam fuel, a pound of petroleum will produce double the steam that can be got from a pound of coal, and it can be burnt as neatly as a paraffin oil lamp, by proper adjustment, without smoke and without waste, and what is more, in steam vessels without dirt or labour, or the need of roasting the stokers alive, and, moreover, needing only half the stowage space in proportion to the steam power. The firing a steam-boiler with liquid fuel will reduce it to a process as simple as that of lighting gas in our houses, and, so far as our knowledge goes, petroleum can be more readily supplied than coal in the majority of the seaports we frequent. It may be urged that if we are to depend on petroleum artificially made from shale, we shall be under a disadvantage as compared with other nations, procuring it naturally from wells. Possibly so, but we do not yet know what might be done with petroleum wells in the British Islands, because we have not yet tried. The Americans dig deep, and we may have to dig a great deal deeper; but the process of pumping up a liquid is less tedious, less laborious, and likewise less destructive to the health of the workmen, than the process of digging and lifting a solid mineral from dark caverns, which are dangerous and ill ventilated. Political economy tells us that demand ensures supply, if quantity be existing. The first demand will be for war ships, then for express steamships, then for river boats, then for locomotive engines, then for the steam-rollers that have yet to level our macadamised streets, then for traction engines, then for the road-engines, which will travel on sunk rails in single lines at ten miles an hour on the highways and turnpikes, for the movable and portable will always demand a better fuel than the stationary, and will pay

Then there are the specimens from the newer stone-coal formations, exhibited from the South of Hanover, Oberkirchen, Minden, and Osnabruck. But the fuel that is undoubtedly entitled to be con-

as a check, and prevent the cage descending the shaft. To this there can be no objection, and the owners offer none; but, on the contrary, promise most faithfully to comply with the wishes of the men at the earliest possible moment. Such a piece of mechanism cannot be erected in a day, and it really is to be regretted that the men refuse to go to work; and in doing so they are certainly, as is too often the case, led wrong. It is perfectly absurd, and an indirect insult, to pretend to mistrust the intentions of the owners as to the completion of the new "keps." At the inquest the banksman was severely censured, and justly so, for not attending to the shaft when the men were coming up; and the question was also mooted as to the use of the "keps" then at work for the prevention of the descent of the cage. When coals are being drawn these "keps" are in constant use, but are not used when the pit is done drawing coals. Had the banksman been at the shaft, and had he shut these "keps" in, it is possible, and, indeed, highly probable, that the cage would have been arrested in its progress downwards. Some of the local papers have been writing on this subject, and have committed great blunders; they (the writers) appear to imagine that the usual "keps" were not in at Washington, which is a great mistake.

At the Northern Mining Institute meeting, on Saturday, there was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. T. E. Forster, the President. The paper of Mr. Cockburn "On Underground Conveyance in the Cleveland District, with remarks on the Clip-Pulley," was discussed. Mr. Cockburn read some further remarks on a double-acting 9-in. pump he has at work, the clip-pulley being used in this case for the purpose of transmitting the power to the pump, and he also gave the cost of this apparatus.

The paper of Mr. Morison, "On Underground Haulage at Pelton Colliery," was also partly discussed; and Mr. Morison gave further particulars as to the cost of haulage there, and further particulars will, no doubt, be forthcoming at a future meeting as to the amount of friction in passing round curves.

The tail-rope committee has not as yet made any further report, but it is understood that they are making good progress with their labours, and their report will be looked for with much interest.

Mr. Harper's paper "On Safety-Cage Apparatus" was not discussed, owing to the absence of the writer. But in connection with this subject it may be noticed that a motion was brought before the institute that a select committee be appointed to investigate the important subject of safety-cages, and also apparatus for unhooking the cap in case it is taken up to the pulley; and this motion was carried unanimously, and the members of it appointed, the said committee to report as to the best machinery already invented to effect these purposes.

It is almost needless to remark that the late accidents at Walbottle and Washington Collieries, from over-winding, have caused a great sensation here, and if any really practical, useful plans can be brought forward for effecting these objects—that is, the safe and useful working of safety-cages—calculated to guard against loss of life from the breakage of ropes, and also for over-winding, the machinery for effecting this purpose will probably be extensively adopted. With respect to over-winding, this subject has not hitherto occupied much attention in this district, as very few cases of loss of life from this cause have occurred; but these appalling cases have brought the subject into painful notice, and the result is that the attention of engineers will be directed to the means of preventing the recurrence of such disasters.

COXHOE COLLIERIES.—For several months past the operations at these important collieries have been gradually assuming an aspect of decided improvement. At South Kellie Pit, where the work of "coal getting" has been wholly suspended on consequence of an overflow of water, the energetic efforts of the acting officials have been rewarded with marked success, and it is expected that in a short time productive operations will be resumed. A difficulty of a similar kind has been threatened at the Coxhoe "New Winning," the water having risen in certain portions of the mine, but here also the enterprise of the agents has been highly successful, and a continued improvement is manifest. At Hough Hall, however, there is special cause for congratulation. In the face of difficulties which, twelve months ago, were deemed insurmountable, the yield of coal has sustained a gradual increase to upwards of 300 tons per day, whereas at the period just referred to the daily yield did not reach 100 tons.

TAPPING A NEW BLAST-FURNACE.—A fine large new furnace, recently completed under the supervision of Mr. B. Ford, engineer, Tees Ironworks, Middlesbrough, and which belongs to Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co., iron-masters, was tapped on Wednesday. The height of the furnace is 75 feet 6 inches, its cubical contents being 21,000 feet; and it is an embodiment of all the most recent improvements and appliances connected with the manufacture of iron.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 6.—The Iron Trade appears decidedly quieter. The improvement in the orders received at and after quarter-day has not been maintained during the past month, and the recent failures have increased the tendency to take a gloomy view of future prospects. There are, however, some who see consolation in the midst of trouble, and who say that the present depressed state of the trade has been brought about by the competition of needy men, who were at once raising wages and reducing prices. Disappointing, however, as the present aspect of the trade is, there is every reason to anticipate recovery shortly. The prostration of railway capital only defers the restoration of railway business, and other sources of demand cannot but soon become active. The recovery in the money market is an encouraging omen, though it may be some time before its effects are fully felt. The failures noticed last week have naturally excited anxiety, owing to the amount of bad debts shown by the accounts of the firms. So far as the losses by those which have failed are concerned, they appear to be widely distributed, and to be shared by concerns out of as well as within the district. The Dudley and West Bromwich Bank, and a private discounter at Bilston, hold a good deal of the paper. Hematite and native pig-makers will be great losers.

It is worthy of note that hardly has the complaint died away that Belgium has carried off our iron trade, than the *Moniteur des Interets Materiel* of that country bewails the depression of the trade there, owing to the severity of English competition.

The lock-out of miners in South Derbyshire, near Burton-upon-Trent, continues and extends. The masters discharge all who join the Unions; this is adopted as a text by the promoters of the Unions, who urge that such tyranny can only be resisted by union amongst the men. The numbers locked-out are increasing, and active efforts are employed to obtain subscriptions in support of them.

A steam-boiler burst, with fatal consequences, yesterday, near Tamworth, at the paper-mills of Messrs. Fisher and Co., Kettlebrook. The fireman, John West, was so dreadfully scalded that he died the same afternoon; and a labourer, named Richard Hall, was so severely injured that his life is despaired of. The boiler was situated a few feet from the main building, and burst whilst the mill was in full operation. A part of it, weighing 3 tons, was found nearly 200 yards away, in an adjoining field; and another portion fell into a reservoir 100 yards distant. Great injury was done to buildings near, and it was a matter of wonder that many persons were not injured. The supposition is that the water had got low in the boiler, and the fresh water was poured in when the plates were red hot. It is remarkable that the deceased fireman had two brothers killed at the same works.

An unusually large casting has been successfully run at the works of Messrs. Claridge and North, near Bilston, which weighed 30 tons in the rough. It was the base or cup for a helve hammer, its dimensions being 17 feet by 9. Hitherto the bed and stools for the harness gear of these hammers have been cast separately from the base or cup, but in this case the harness, bed, and stools, as well as the main shaft stool, were cast in one piece with the cup, thereby increasing the bearing surface for the cup, and thus, by distributing the weight and work of the hammer over a much larger surface, lessening the liability to sink, and other mishaps to which the foundations of hammers are liable.

Mr. I. Spooner, stipendiary magistrate of South Staffordshire, on Friday, fined Mr. Isaac Kendrick, of the Whitehall Colliery, Greets Green, near West Bromwich, 20*l.* and costs, for neglecting to provide an indicator to the winding-engine, showing the position of the load in the pit. Mr. Baker, Government Inspector of Mines, laid the complaint. He said that he visited the colliery on Feb. 22, and there was then no indicator. A month afterwards he went, and a plain disc had been put up, but without figures, and the engineman could only judge from it of the position of the load by calculation. The defendant pleaded guilty, but, in mitigation, it was urged that the work was begun on January 10, and an indicator which had been

ordered was not delivered until a week after Mr. Baker visited the colliery. In answer to the magistrate, it appeared that from fifty to sixty men were working for a month without the indicator, on which Mr. Spooner said he felt it to be his duty to inflict the highest penalty the law allows.

In the case of "Regina v. Cope," the following opinion of Mr. Jas. Mottram, barrister, who conducted the defendant's case before the magistrate, has been published:—"I have with great care considered the facts of this case, and the law applicable thereto, and with the greatest respect for Mr. Spooner, and with all becoming deference to his opinion, I regret to find myself unable to arrive at the conclusion he has arrived at. On the contrary, the learned stipendiary's decision upon both the points in this case, in my judgment, is wrong in law, and not warranted by the facts as proved in evidence upon the hearing of the information." It is added—"This opinion will be most valuable to the Mine Agents' Association, when they lay their case before the Home Secretary."

There are evidently two kinds of mercy—one to persons who suffer, or who may suffer, loss of life or other injury through the carelessness of others; and another which is extended to those who recklessly occasion such danger. At the Burslem Police Court, on Tuesday, Caleb Hancock and Joseph Whitlock, colliers, employed at the Clough Hall Colliery, appeared to answer a charge of having neglected to obey the orders of the chartermaster, as required by the 36th special rule. Both defendants pleaded guilty. Mr. Sherratt, who appeared for the complainant, stated that the chartermaster went down into the pit on May 4, when he ascertained that in one part of the shaft there was a quantity of gas. He gave positive orders to the defendants that naked lights were not to be used, but lamps only. Notwithstanding, five or six days afterwards they used naked lights, and the consequence was that there was an explosion, and a man was slightly injured. It was impossible to tell how serious explosions might not be under such circumstances, and the only security for the safety of the men was compelling the rules to be obeyed. He had been instructed to ask only for the infliction of a nominal fine, hoping that the case would be a warning to these men and to others. Mr. Sherratt added that it was a precisely similar case to this that led to the unfortunate affair at Talke. The defendants were fined 20*s.* and costs (14*s.* 6*d.*)

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JUNE 6.—Most of the ironworks in Derbyshire are now doing a very fair trade, in comparison with the other iron-making districts in the kingdom. At Staveley, where there is one of the largest forges in the country, the men are fully employed, the company having been kept busy for a considerable time past in that department. They still, however, find that the coal trade is not so brisk as it has been, notwithstanding the fact that summer prices are the rule. The loss sustained owing to the dispute in the early part of the year is now being felt by the men, and, gathering knowledge from experience, the major part of them are now satisfied that the best union is that which draws together the workmen and the employer. Although there has been considerable loss of trade, the company, under the able management of Mr. C. Markham, continues to flourish, and another interim dividend is to be paid on the 13th inst. The company is nearly the only limited one connected with the coal and iron trades whose shares command a high premium, other large concerns, like Brown's and Cammell's, being quoted at above 20 discount. In addition to the half-dozen pits at present at work, another one is being sunk by the firm to the black shale coal, to a depth of about 300 yards. In the other parts of the district there is also a falling off in the quantity of coal being forwarded by railway. To London alone there has been 34,539 tons less sent during May than in the previous month. From Clay Cross there was sent to the metropolis for the month 19,172 tons, against 26,934 tons for April; Codnor Park, 5115 tons; Eckington, 9764 tons; and Staveley, 4950 tons.

The trade in the Sheffield district is by no means active, although in the heavy departments of the steel business some of the houses are tolerably well off for orders. Makers of locomotive and other machinery, as well as tyres and axles, are also favourably employed, whilst nearly all kinds of knives are not in much request. Most of the ironworks are doing rather more than they have been, and the prospects are more encouraging. At Parkgate and the Midland there is a very fair amount of business being done, and the same is also the case at Milton and Elsecar. The furnaces on the Trent are in full blast, and some new ones are about to be erected. From the same locality a good deal of ironstone is being forwarded into Derbyshire and Yorkshire for mixing with the native ore. The demand for Coal is extremely quiet, and many of the collieries are working short time. To London and the South there is only little doing, and some of the collieries have got a little coal stacked. There has been a considerable falling off in the quantity forwarded by rail, the Silkstone, a favourite coal in London, being represented by 13,565 tons, of which Wharfedale is credited with 3362 tons. The Great Eastern line is doing rather more than it has been, the returns for May showing that it carried into the metropolis no less than 38,761 tons, of which Kilnurst supplied 4735 tons. The export trade has not as yet assumed its usual proportions, so that there has been a very large number of loaded wagons waiting at Grimsby, and but a few keels at Hull. To the cotton districts in Lancashire there is only a limited enquiry for slack and engine fuel.

Several new collieries are being opened out—an extensive one at Monk Bretton, a village about two miles from Barnsley, and a smaller one at Bloom Green, near Darton. With regard to the coal field belonging to Earl Manvers, near Swinton, and which comprises some 1200 acres, the negotiations for opening it out have for the present terminated; still, as the estate is advantageously situated for the transit of minerals by rail and water, it is not likely to remain unworked for any length of time. At Newhill, in the same locality, in the colliery commenced by Dr. Payne, and now in the hands of a small proprietary, there are some 10 or 12 yards of water in the shaft. There is no alteration at the Oaks Colliery, and it is expected that a meeting of the mining engineers will shortly take place, and strong hopes are entertained that a report of a satisfactory character will be issued. The notice in last week's *Mining Journal* relative to the position taken by the Mansion House committee with regard to the disposal of the funds has resulted in a communication to the secretary at Barnsley, asking for a conference between the two committees, which it is to be hoped will turn out satisfactory.

THE SHEFFIELD TRADE OUTRAGES COMMISSION.—We were certainly prepared to have a good deal of interesting information relative to strikes, and that singular institution indigenous to Sheffield, called "rattening," by the Commission now sitting in that town, but we had no idea of anything approaching the startling revelations of Wednesday. That the cutting of bands, the ripping open of bellows, and such like outrages, have been of frequent occurrence, is only to repeat an oft-told tale, but to find that the leaders of some of the Unions were cognisant of them, and actually provided the means for carrying them out, shows the power which such associations can call into existence. Indeed, the ramifications of the Sheffield Trades Unions are of a truly dangerous character, and show how powerless many of the masters must be in dealing with their workpeople, and regulating the affairs connected with their own business. Thus, it appears that in one of the branches of the steel trade two distinct bodies have agreed to assist each other in compelling men to pay to Union funds, raising the prices of work, and in every way compelling all persons to do as they wished. The rule is, as one of the witnesses described it, to the effect that if the grinders wish, for a given purpose, to stop work at a certain firm, they can call out the forgers, who would then be paid from the funds of the former. This course is one that is often adopted, more particularly in cases where men refuse to contribute to the Union. The result of such a system has been that masters have often been obliged to cause their men to pay towards the support of what they knew was opposed to their interests. But of all the confessions, probably, ever made in connection with trade disputes, none come up in cool atrocity to that made by Mr. Joseph Thompson, the secretary to the Scissors Forgers' Provident Society. To pay Mrs. Clarke he had to take money from the funds unknown, as he states, to the committee, and then got the woman to sign a statement that she was not receiving money from the society. Mr. Thompson told his tale in a very straightforward manner, and will,

doubtless, receive the Commissioners' certificate, to which his candour entitles him; but he will also have given a serious blow to the great power at present wielded by Trades Unions. That such practices as those alluded to should have grown up and increased in a community like that of Sheffield is, to say the least, astonishing, and as some legislation on the matter will be the result of the enquiry, we cannot but look forward to a great change in the laws for the regulation of trade, and such as will not only be hailed as a boon by the employers of labour, but by the respectable and intelligent portions of the working classes. The emancipation of the latter from the tyranny of ignorance and incapacity has long been desired, and its advent is now evidently near at hand, and the time is not far distant when every man will be enabled to sell his labour to the best advantage without running the risk of losing his property, or of himself and family being murdered by some of those explosive missiles which are so well known in Sheffield, and which a reward of 1100*l.* failed in discovering the scoundrel who made and discharged the last.

THE WORSLEY COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the sufferers by the explosion at the Mesne Lea Colliery has resulted in a verdict that one or more of the deceased entered the mine to work with naked lights before the fireman had performed his daily examination, and that thereby an explosion was caused, by which they came to their death. The jury recommended that in future men should not be allowed to descend the pit till a proper time had elapsed after the fireman had gone through his work. The pit had been carefully examined by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Government Inspector, Mr. Halliday, and others, and the conclusion came to was that the fire commenced in Johnson's place, and that the fireman (one of the killed) had not then visited the place. Mr. Dickinson considered that either Johnson or the fireman had stored air-pipes in the main air-way, and thus interfered with the ventilation, which was principally conducted with sheets only. From the way in which the bodies of the fireman and colliers were found, he believed they had gone in altogether, whereas the examination ought first to have been made by the fireman. The amount of ventilation for this part of the workings was very small, the total amount of air going in being only 3200 cubic feet per minute. Of this only 2730 cubic feet reached the top of the narrow bays, and that was when the sheets were all placed right and the pit not at work. The leakage would be much greater when the pit was at work, in consequence of persons passing through the sheets. It was a mine which gave a fair quantity of fire-damp, so much that with so small a quantity of air very little would turn the balance between safety and danger. In October, 1866, Mr. Dickinson visited the mine, in consequence of a complaint, and suggested alterations, one especially with regard to the furnace. The improvement had not yet been completed, but was now in progress. He considered that if the fireman's examination had been properly made the explosion would have been avoided.

THE COAL QUESTION IN YORKSHIRE.—The important question on the probability of the discovery of coal in the eastern levels of Yorkshire formed the subject of a paper read at the monthly meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The paper contained a notice of an attempt to discover coal at Reedswood, on the right bank of the Ouse, below Goole, and also an expression of the opinion of the eminent geologist, the late Dr. Wm. Smith. Mr. Walnwright made some remarks, showing that he had lately made enquiries in the neighbourhood of the borings, which had extended, according to the information which had been furnished to him by persons who were conversant with the matter, to a depth of 331 yards. He suggested that by an additional expenditure of 200*l.* or 300*l.*, they might ascertain whether any coal was there, and whether it would be worth while getting it.

THE USE OF NAKED LIGHTS IN MINES.—An enquiry was held on Saturday, at Bolton, before Mr. Taylor, borough coroner, respecting the death of James Hamer, 31, a collier, who had sustained fatal injuries whilst employed at one of Messrs. Hulton's collieries, at Over Hulton, near Bolton. Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines for this district, was present, and elicited from the witnesses that they went down into the mine with closed lamps, but were allowed to work regularly with naked candles on finding there was no fire-damp present, as the mine was unusually free from gas. On this occasion, a fire-damp miner, also named Hamer, fired a shot, shouted to deceased, and ran into the place of safety himself. Unfortunately the deceased rushed with his lighted candle into an old working, about half-a-dozen yards off, where there was an accumulation of fire-damp, and an explosion immediately followed, by which he was so burned that death resulted. There was no fence whatever guarding the old working. The coroner, in charging the jury, blamed the fireman, but said the neglect did not amount to manslaughter. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and censured the fireman for not making a fuller examination of the mine.

PEAK FOREST LEAD MINES.—The committee, at their meeting, at the mine, on Wednesday, sold 43 tons of ore, the produce of the last four weeks, which realised upwards of 500*l.* The prospects of the undertaking are highly satisfactory.

YORKSHIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—The second annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the works at Meadow Hall, on May 30, under the presidency of Mr. A. Sturrock, the Chairman. The directors' and auditors' report upon the proceedings for the past year and upon the state of the accounts was read by the secretary, and unanimously adopted. Several of the proprietors inspected the company's property, and at the meeting expressed themselves highly satisfied with the progress which had been made in the construction of the works since the last meeting, and with the quality and arrangement of the company's plant. The future of the undertaking was discussed, and was considered very satisfactory. The retiring directors were re-elected, and auditors selected for the current year. The usual vote of thanks of the shareholders to the Chairman and directors for their attention to the company's business during the past year, and an expression of confidence in the future attention to the interests of the proprietors, closed the proceedings.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

JUNE 5.—A considerable business continues to be done in Pig-Iron, with prices both steady and firm, and rather a tendency to advance. The stock in store has been again reduced by 10,612 tons; and the number of furnaces in blast during May has been 30 less than in the same month last year. From the Scotch ports, however, there has been a diminution in the shipments, the aggregate returned for the week being only 11,685 tons, against 12,975 tons in the corresponding week of last year, but there is still the large increase on the year to date of 47,415 tons. The market is better in feeling and tone, and the price is now as high as it was on an average in June, 1866. At Ardrossan there is no iron in store; last year there were fully 6700 tons. To-day only a limited business has been done, at 53*s.* 7*d.* cash, 53*s.* 9*d.* fourteen days, and 53*s.* 10*d.* a month, closing with buyers over at these prices; sellers, 1*d.* per ton higher. No. 1, g.m.b., 54*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 53*s.* 6*d.*; Coltness, 63*s.* 6*d.*; Gartsherrie, 65*s.* With the reduction in wages, the price of finished iron is creeping downwards, and some of the orders which were usually placed in this market, but which latterly had gone to Wales, on account of the easier prices, are again being taken here. Makers continue to quote the old rates; but it is known, though denied all round, that merchant iron is done 5*s.* under the list price; and plates are now purchased for less than was ever known to be taken in this market. Short time is still prevailing at most of the works, and generally the workers have accepted of the reduction, which varies from 5 to 10 or 15 per cent. Pipes are in demand, but ironfounders are not busy with miscellaneous work.

Coals are in good request for shipping, and the shipments are largely in excess of last year, the proportion being for this year 37,570 tons, against 19,890 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Troon and Ayr have contributed to the augmentation, the return from the latter port being a monthly one. The destination of the shipments are chiefly the Baltic and other northern ports, and the quotations are unchanged. The colliers on strike in the Motherwell and Larkhall districts are slowly returning to their work at the reduction, and it is expected that before this letter is published the strike will be at an end. In West Wemyss, Fifeshire, the colliers have also taken the notion to strike, but it is thought it will not be of long duration. On Monday there was an explosion of fire-damp at Rosehall Colliery, by which four persons were severely burned; and on Thursday four miners were injured in Dixon's No. 3 pit, Clelland Colliery, when descending the shaft, by the engine going at too great a speed.

The case of Wilson v. Merry and Cunningham, which has been before the Court of Sessions at intervals since January, 1866, was settled by the judges of the First Division on Friday. Their lordships sustained the defender's exception, and set aside the verdict. They also discharged the motion which had been made for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to evidence, and reserved all questions of expenses.

The shipbuilding trade on the Clyde is a little more animated, and some fine vessels are on the stocks progressing rapidly to completion. A vessel for the South American trade was launched last Saturday from Caird's yard, Greenock. She is a saloon paddle steamer, of 246 feet, and named Rio Uruguay. If we may judge from the number of monster boilers which are being conveyed here every now and then, the trade of the district is in a very

Contracts for Fresh Ox Beef.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.



THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING (under separate contracts) all such quantities of FRESH OX BEEF, as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's ships and vessels, at the following places, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1867, both days included, viz.:

ENGLAND, &c.		
Berwick	Holyhead	Portland and Portland Roads
Cowes	Ilfracombe	Plymouth (Oxen)
Dartmouth	Jersey and Guernsey	Portsmouth (Oxen)
Deal, and in the Downs	Littlehampton	Sheerness (Oxen)
Dover	Liverpool	Ramsgate
Falmouth	London Bridge to Woolwich, inclusive	Scilly
Gravesend	Lymlington	Southampton
Greenhithe	Milford Haven, Pembroke, and Pater	Swansea
Harwich	Netley	Weymouth
Hastings	Newhaven	Wivenhoe
Hull, Hawke Roads, and in the Humber.	Penzance	Yarmouth (North)
SCOTLAND.		
Granton	Leith, Leith Roads, and Firth of Forth.	Queensferry
Greenock	IRELAND.	Stornoway.
Bantry	Kenmare	Mill Cove (Berehaven)
Belfast	Killrush	Queenstone & Kinsale
Carrickfergus	Killibegs	Rathmullen
Castletownsend	Kingsdown and Dublin	Valentia
Crookhaven	Lough Foyle	Waterford
Foyes	Lough Swilly	Westport
Galway		

N.B.—The contractors are to supply good, fat, well-fed ox beef, as NO HEIFER MEAT will be admitted.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve to themselves an unlimited power of selection in accepting the tenders.

Particular attention is called to the revised conditions of the Sheerness contract, which is to include supplies to all ships and vessels between Chatham and the Great Nore, both inclusive; also the Naval Barracks at Sheerness.

Parties tendering for Portland, Plymouth, and Sheerness are to specify in their tenders a rate per 100 lbs. for fresh beef, delivered in the carcass, should the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty think proper to demand the beef to be delivered in the carcass, instead of live oxen, during any period of the contract, and no attention will be paid to any offers not so made.

Separate tenders must be made for each port, and at a rate per 100 lbs., and no attention will be paid to any offers not so made. Contractors, in claiming payment for the supplies of beef are to make out their invoices in pounds at per 100 lbs.

The cattle for Falmouth to be slaughtered on the spot, and the cattle for Portland to be slaughtered not farther from that port than Weymouth; the contractors for Portland and Dartmouth are also to deliver the meat on board Her Majesty's ships and vessels.

The contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to reside at Weymouth.

The contractor for any of the other places is to reside on the spot, or to have an agent resident there, whose name and address must be given in the tender.

Conditions of the contract may be seen in the lobby of the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House, W.C.; or by applying to the superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Gosport, and Plymouth; the superintendents of Her Majesty's Dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the agent for the victualling at Haulbowline; the officers conducting the packet service at Dover, Liverpool, and Southampton; the secretary to the Postmaster-General, Dublin; or to the collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at

Belfast, Berwick, Cowes, Dartmouth, Falmouth, Galway, Greenock, Harwich.

And to the postmasters at each of the other places.

Forms of tender may also be obtained on application at the lobby of the department above mentioned, or to the proper officer at either of the above places. No tender will be received after Twelve o'clock at noon on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose; but it will not be necessary that the party tendering, or an agent appointed by him, should attend at this office, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and to his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be delivered at the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £1500 for the due performance of each of the contracts for Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Queenstown and Kinsale, and in the sum of £300 for each of the other contracts.

The contractors to pay half the amount of the stamps on their contracts and bonds.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, 30th May, 1867.

Contracts for Vegetables.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.



THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING all such quantities of VEGETABLES as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's ships and vessels at the following places, from 1st July, 1867, to the 31st March, 1870, both days included, viz.:

ENGLAND.		
Ilfracombe	Newhaven	Scilly
Lymlington	Penzance	Wivenhoe
IRELAND.		
Carrickfergus	Kenmare	Rathmullen
Castletownsend	Lough Swilly	Valentia
Foyes		

Separate tenders must be made for each port, and at a rate per 100 lbs., instead of at per cwt., and no attention will be paid to any offers not so made. Contractors in claiming payment for vegetables supplied are to make out their invoices in pounds, at per 100 lbs.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve to themselves an unlimited power of selection in accepting the tenders.

Forms of tender may be obtained, and particular attention is called to the conditions of the contracts, which may be seen at the lobby of the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House; or by applying to the Collector of Customs at Penzance, Scilly, Londonderry (for Lough Swilly), or to the Postmaster at each of the other places.

No tender will be received after Twelve o'clock at noon on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose; but it will not be necessary that the party tendering, or an agent appointed by him, should attend at this office, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and to his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be delivered at the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £1000 for each of the contracts.

The contractors to pay half the amount of the stamps on their contracts and bonds.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, 30th May, 1867.

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224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., May, 1867.

TO COLLIERY AND IRONWORKS PROPRIETORS.—PATENTERS, and ADVERTISERS of every class, who wish to address themselves to the COLLIERY, IRONWORKS, MINERAL PROPRIETORS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c., of SOUTH WALES, should advertise in the "CARDIFF AND MERTHYR GUARDIAN," established in 1832, and which is the leading journal in South Wales. A series of advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

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In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED on or before the 20th day of June instant, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, 6th day of June, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Monday, the 17th day of June instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof, and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summonses) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

W.M. MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 4, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CROWAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 31st day of May last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William Paul, a creditor, and also a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurlow-square, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge pro se.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of June inst., and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKING, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall.

(Petitioner's Solicitors); GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, AND RAWLE, 1 Bedford-row, London.

Dated Truro, June 4, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHANGER MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of June instant, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE A CALL of THREE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories of the said company settled on the list of contributories under Class A. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

W. MICHELL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 1st of June, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRESKERRY MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until the 17th day of June instant, stating the highest price which will be given for the whole or any part of the MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, at TRESKERRY MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, namely:—

ONE 36 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 11 ton boiler and fittings; shears, with pulleys complete; balance bob, 3 iron blocks; hanging rod, with caps and plates; bob for working flat-rods; capstan, capstan rope, capstan chain; shaft tackle, with pulleys; 2 horse-whims, about 50 fathoms of rope and chain; double and treble blocks; 48 12 in. pumps; 3 windbores, 1 sinking ditto; H doormeece, and 2 clock steel pieces; 3 11 in. working barrels; 10 inch plunger pole; stuffing box and gland, plunger case; 240 fms. 12 in. wood rods; 180 fms. 6 in. ditto; 64 cwt. rod plates and pins, staples and glands, and flanch pins; 85 fms. bucket and bucket rods; smiths' and miners' tools, and account-house furniture.

For inspection, apply to Mr. JOSEPH STEVENS, Vogue, near St. Day, in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKING, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Truro, June 6, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the ST. DAY UNITED MINES, in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in One Lot, the several DEMISES or GRANTS, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on, and the undermentioned MACHINERY, PITWORK, and MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE 85 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS, 11 tons each.

ONE 80 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with FIVE BOILERS, 11 tons each.

ONE 65 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each.

ONE 36 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with 4 stamps axes, carrying 16 heads, and fly wheel complete, with TWO BOILERS, 12 and 7 tons.

ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, together with ONE BOILER, 11 tons.

ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, and crusher attached, with ONE BOILER, 8 tons.

ONE 20 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 9 tons.

ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 6 tons.

ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, and ONE BOILER, 8 tons.

ONE 15 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with sawing machine, and ONE BOILER, 7 tons.

ONE BOILER, 4 not in use, 10 tons, and a tube of boiler, 28 ft. long, 1 calceiner, 8 ovens, 4 round buddles, skips, trunks, frames, &c.; 5 pairs of shears, with pulleys complete; 10 steam whin-shaft tackles, with pulleys complete; 220 fms. of 15 in. capstan-rope, 300 fms. of 14 in. ditto, 129 fms. of 19 in. pumps, 129 fms. of 17 in. ditto, 9 17 in. plunger-poles, 4 12 ft. long, and 5 10 1/2 ft. long, with stuffing-boxes, glands, and brass bushings complete; 9 18 in. plunger workings, 9 ft. long; 9 17 in. H-pieces, 9 17 in. top door-pieces, 24 16 in. pumps, 2 16 in. H and top door-pieces, 2 16 in. plunger-cases, 9 ft. long, 4 15 in. door-pieces, 4 15 in. windbores, 2 15 in. H and top door-pieces, 2 15 in. plunger-poles, with stuffing-boxes and glands; 3 15 in. windbores, 5 ft. long; 15 in. working barrels, 12 ft. long; 50 fms. 16 in. pumps, 108 fms. 13 in. pumps, 3 12 in. H and top door-pieces, 3 12 in. stuffing-boxes and glands, 8 12 in. plunger-poles, 1 8 in. plunger-pole, 1 7 in. H and top door-pieces, 37 fms. 7 in. pumps, 1 9 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland; 1 6 in. H and top door-piece, 26 in. plunger-pole, 2 6 ft. working barrels, 7 ft. long; 1 6 in. plunger-pole, 7 ft. long; 5 6 in. pumps, 1 5 in. working barrel, 9 ft. long; 1 12 in. plunger-pole, 1 12 in. H and top door-piece, 4 10 in. pumps, 1 10 in. windbore, 1 10 in. plunger-pole, 1 10 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland; 12 fms. 9 in. pumps, 1 10 in. H and top door-piece, 36 fms. 10 in. pumps, 1 10 in. H and top door-piece, 1 11 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland.

Four cast-iron balance-bobs complete, 4 wood balance-bobs, with strapping-plates, brass bearings, and all complete; wrought-iron angle-bob, with brass bearings complete; 380 pairs strapping-plates, bolts, &c.; 284 fms. of 16 1/4, and 12 in. main-roads, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-roads, 140 fms. of 14 in. main-roads, 16 wood cisterns, 380 fms. of skip-roads, 600 fms. of tram-roads, 300 fms. of iron-stave ladders; 60 fms. of bucket-roads, of various sizes; 10 buckets, from 9 to 15 in. diameter; 40 clacks and seatings, from 6 to 17 in.; 16 bucket prongs, of various sizes; 6 horse-whims, with shaft-tackles and kibbles complete; 200 fms. 3/4 in. horse-whin chain; 20 tons of chain, varying in size from 3/4 to 3/8 in.; 8 iron skips, with wheels complete; 8 tram wagons; 5 water-wheels, of different sizes; screwing-machine, with screwing gear complete; 2 turning-lathes, with fittings complete; engineers' tools, blocks, &c.; 5 smiths' bellows, of 42, 41, 40, and 38 in. in diameter, all in good working condition; weigh-bridge, 6 anvils, smiths' and miners' tools, a large quantity of iron and steel, and 40 cwt. of new and old brass, 3 beams and stands, with brass and iron weights; 80 pulleys, 2 ft. in diameter; 2 tons of iron shaft rolls; 2 crab-winches, one nearly new; steam-stamps; dressing-floors, with boulders, sieves, and everything complete; a large number of pulley-stands and wood sheds, 2 carpenters' benches, a large quantity of old timber, 500 fms. wood laundry, a good dial and stand, a quantity of halvans.

Account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.

If the mine, and the whole of the mining machinery, materials, and effects should not be sold in one lot, the undermentioned machinery, materials, and effects, part of the above, will, at the time and place aforesaid, be sold by public auction, in one lot, or in such other lots as may be then and there agreed on, viz.:

80-inch WINDING-ENGINE, with 5 boilers, 11 tons each.

26-inch WINDING-ENGINE, with steam-capstan attached, together with 1 boiler, 11 tons.

18-inch WINDING-ENGINE, with one boiler, 6 tons; with shears, capstan, bob, and pitwork connected therewith, or belonging thereto.

For further particulars, or to view the materials, apply to SAMUEL OSBORN, the officer of the Court at the Mines. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Truro, May 23, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

BLOWEY v. METHERELL.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the above Cause, BERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the said Stannaries, on Thursday, the 13th day of June inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS, namely:—

ONE 14 in. horizontal condensing rotary ENGINE, with pumping and winding gear attached, fly-wheel, and BOILER, about 5 tons; drawing machine; 30 fms. 7 in. pumps; 2 6 in. workings, 9 ft. long; 2 7 in. windbores, 6 ft. long; 2 7 in. door and doorpieces, complete; 10 arm capstan, with oak axle, and cast sockets; 2 shaft bob and sweep rod; 40 ft. shears; 3 pulleys and stays; 10 fms. wood main rod; 80 fms. 1/4 in. chain; 80 fms. iron bar ladders; 14 fms. wood launders, 9 in. wide, and stands; 40 pieces of English fir-poles, in various lengths; 18 pieces of short Norway timber; about 500 feet of 1 in. board, of timber; 86 in. smiths' bellows; vice; anvil; smiths' horse; screw stocks and taps; new and old iron; smiths' tools; set-offs; staples and glands; carpenters' bench; 3/4 cwt. powder; 250 coils safety fuse; grease; 17 pick bits; nails; white lead; oil; account house furniture; and a variety of other effects in general use in mines. Further information may be obtained on application to the persons in charge at the mine.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro.

(Agent for E. Chilcott, plaintiff's solicitor, Tavistock.)

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 5th June, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST BASSETT and GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED on or before the 20th day of June inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, 6th day of June, 1867.

WEST BEAM MINE, ASHBURTON.—DRAWING MACHINE, &c.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND AND RENDELL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th June, 1867, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, on the WEST BEAM MINE, near Newton Abbot and Ashburton,

ONE very powerful DRAWING MACHINE;

A LARGE SHED, now standing over it.

The above are to be sold in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale by the buyer at the recent auction held at this mine, and there will be no reserve on them.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

LARGE SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, &c.

MR. W. DEW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Aberdovey, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th days of June, 1867, commencing each day at Eleven a.m. precisely, a large stock of RAILWAY PLANT, MATERIAL, and VALUABLE MACHINERY, consisting of a PORTABLE ENGINE, 12-horse power, by Horsley and Son, suitable for a first-class travelling machine; one moulding machine, by Horsley and Son, early new; one general joiner ditto ditto; one large grinders; cast-iron frame saw; one log frame, by Robinson, quite new (never erected), for upright saws; one log frame, with straps, shafting pulleys, and saws; about 60 tons temporary saw benches, two one-horse carts; quantity of cart harness; 23 pairs of wheels and axles for earth wagons; 10 carpenters' benches; blacksmiths' anvils, vices, bellows, and a large quantity of smiths' tools in lots; quantity of miners' tools, drills, bars, picks, &c.; about 3 tons of nails, spikes, bolts, &c.; one wagon weighbridge, Kitchen; one 40-ft. turn-table; one 16-ft. ditto. A quantity of old timber, in balk, planks, &c.; five wooden sheds, as they stand; about 1500 permanent larch sleepers, and a quantity of larch fencing lying at Llanbrynmair (will be sold by sample). The flat Mary Ann, lying on the beach at Towyn, and a variety of other effects.

N.B.—Tickets will be issued by the Cambrian Railway from Monday next Thursday at single fares. Arrangements can be made for transit at reduced rates. Catalogues of what can be had at the principal hotels in the Principality, and from the Auctioneer, Wellfield House, Bangor.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—VALUABLE COLLIERY.

MR. ROBERT EVANS is instructed by the Mortgagees to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June inst., in One Lot, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the VALUABLE COLLIERY, known as

THE VENALLT STEAM COAL COLLIERY,

in full working order, situated at GLYN NEATH, comprising VALUABLE SEAMS of STEAM COAL, IRON ORE, and BLACKBAND. Among the seams in the upper series is included the famous "Resolvent Vein" of steam coal, on the Admiralty List, and extensively worked on the adjoining property. The mineral taking comprises about 430 acres.

All the necessary works, appliances, and buildings have been erected, and very commodious broad and narrow-gauge railway sidings, tipping stages, and roads formed, and about twenty cottages are held at moderate rates.

Railway communication from the colliery to Swansea and the other ports, and to Liverpool and the North, is complete.

The two upper veins have been thoroughly opened by level and shaft. At the present time from 100 to 150 tons of coal a day can be raised, which, within six weeks, could be increased to 200 tons. The coal from the Upper Ve

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